CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE MOKELUMNE AQUEDUCT SEISMIC UPGRADE PROJECT, SAN JOAQUIN AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES
10423 Old Placerville Road, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95827

Prepared by:

PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
P.O. Box 160756
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, California 95816-0756

August 1996

C-102060

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE MOKELUMNE AQUEDUCT SEISMIC UPGRADE PROJECT, SAN JOAQUIN AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES
10423 Old Placerville Road, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95827

Authors:

Keith Syda
Mary L. Maniery

Prepared by:

PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
P.O. Box 160756
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, California 95816-0756

August 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

In November 1995 PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. (PAR) contracted with Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) to conduct an archaeological and architectural inventory along a portion of the Mokelumne Aqueduct in San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties, California. The East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) is proposing to seismically upgrade portions of the existing Mokelumne Aqueduct system in order to prevent a water shortage in the event of an earthquake.

The cultural resource inventory was conducted as part of the environmental documentation phase necessary to meet CEQA requirements and to initiate the permit process. All work was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended (Title 14, California Administrative Code, Appendix K 1983:324.13-324.16).

The cultural resource study concentrated on surveying all lands along the existing Mokelumne Aqueduct route within the project and identifying any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, features, and pre-1946 structures within the corridor. The project was overseen and directed by Mary L. Maniery, principal of PAR. Ms. Maniery participated in field work and report preparation phases. Staff archaeologists Keith Syda and Kristin Boice conducted field research for the project. Mr. Syda and Ms. Maniery prepared the final report. Judith Marvin prepared the architectural description and Cindy Baker conducted the historical summary of CA-SJO-232H.

Project Description

The EBMUD corridor measures approximately 125 feet wide and 16 miles long (Figure 1, Appendix A). Three parallel aqueducts, each consisting of a large five- to six-foot-diameter pipe, transport water across the Delta through the EBMUD corridor. The proposed project entails seismically upgrading the north aqueduct (Aqueduct No. 3). Aqueduct No. 1 is the center aqueduct and Aqueduct No. 2 is the southernmost aqueduct. The aqueducts are buried from Stockton to Holt, a distance of approximately four miles, and from a point just west of Werner to Bixler, a distance of one half mile. The remainder of the aqueduct is elevated above ground, a distance of 11.5 miles. The above ground portion of Aqueducts No. 1 and 3 rest on steel supports secured in a concrete base while the center aqueduct (Aqueduct No. 2) is supported on precast concrete supports. The supports are spaced approximately 50 feet apart and are periodically interspersed with large concrete anchors that encase the entire pipe.

The recommended seismic upgrades include strengthening the river crossings, the elevated pipe supports, and the buried pipe. The river crossings and levees will be strengthened through a combination of sheet piling, rip-rap, buttress earth fill, stone columns, and welded joints. The elevated pipe supports will be strengthened with additional piles, enlarged pile caps,

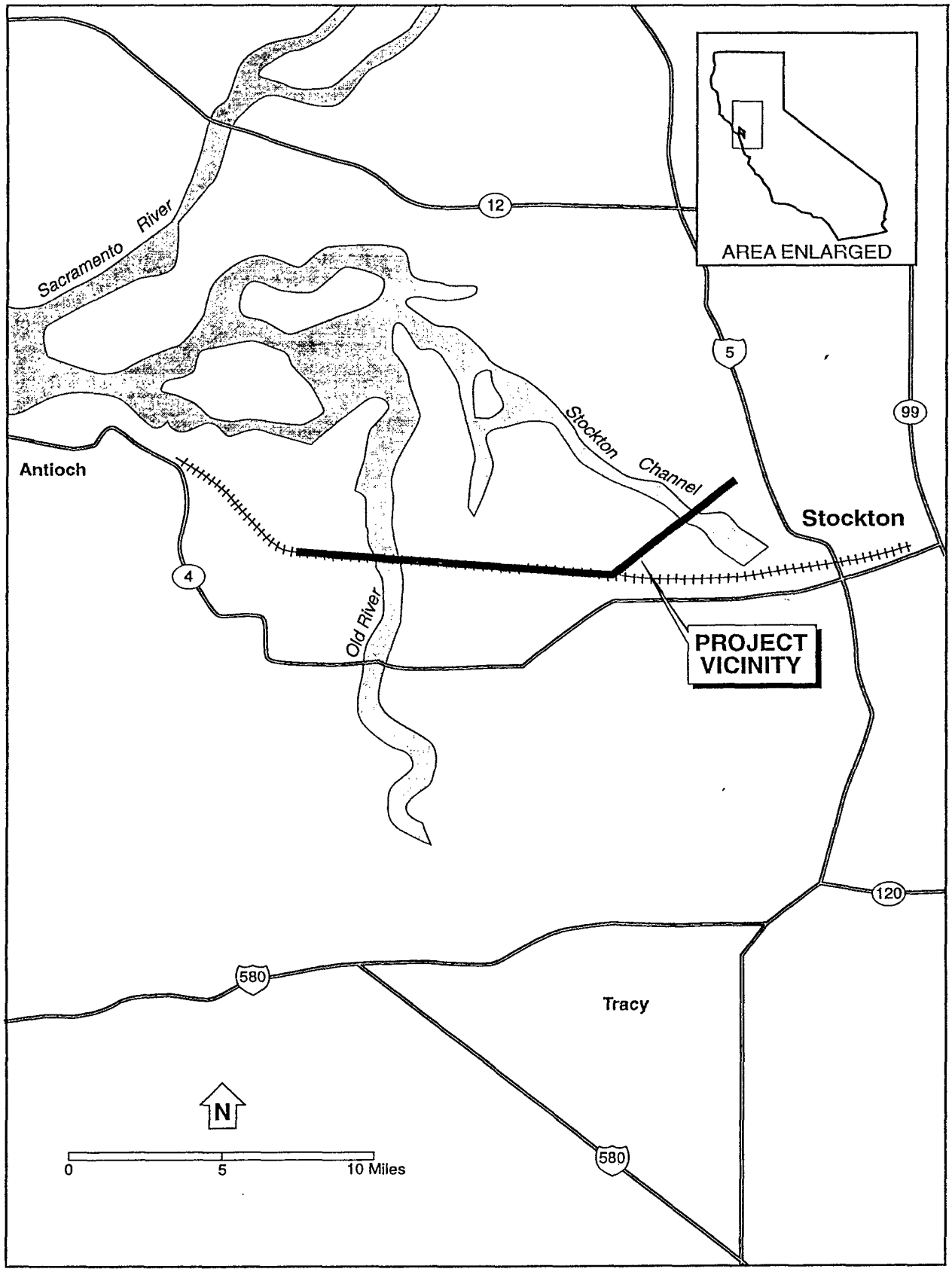


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

C-102065

and various steel brace connection upgrades. The buried pipe will be rewelded at the pipe joints with access provided through excavation pits.

Prefield Research

The prefield research effort focused on identifying potential and previously recorded cultural resources within or near the project corridor. Several repositories were consulted during this effort. In addition, PAR's in-house library pertaining to the history and archaeology of the Delta was consulted.

The Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American individuals and groups were contacted for information on prehistoric, historical, and ethnographic land use, as well as contemporary Native American values that may occur within or near the project location. Local historical societies were also contacted by letter (Table 1).

Record searches for the project corridor were conducted in November 1995 at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) and Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the Historical Resources Information System. As a result of the record searches, two previously recorded sites (CA-SJO-232H and CA-CCO-148/H) were identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries and an additional previously recorded archaeological site (CA-CCO-141) is located less than one quarter mile north of the project.

CA-CCO-148/H was described as a prehistoric habitation site with burials and associated artifacts located on Orwood Tract. The site was originally recorded by Wedel in 1935 during mechanical levelling of the site to fill in a swampy tract. Wedel conducted some salvage archaeology at the time, removing several burials. The site was originally located approximately 80 yards south of the Mokelumne Aqueduct. Subsequent rerecording of the site (Bramlette 1991) noted an historic artifact scatter that was thought to have been bulldozed to its current location near the aqueduct during the 1935 levelling of the prehistoric portion of the site. The rerecordation noted the presence of a few obsidian flakes but no additional evidence of the prehistoric site was identified.

CA-CCO-141 is a prehistoric habitation site on Palm Tract consisting of a mound containing 25 burials with associated artifacts. The site is situated approximately 800 feet north of the Mokelumne Aqueduct and was originally recorded in 1935 by Wedel and Heizer. It has not been revisited since its original recordation and its current condition in unknown.

CA-SJO-232H is an abandoned twentieth century labor camp complex consisting of several deteriorated and partially collapsed structures with associated artifacts including farm machinery, a water heater, and refrigerators. The site is adjacent to the north side of the Mokelumne Aqueduct and was recorded by Brunmeier et al. in 1991.

Table 1. Repositories, Individuals, and Agencies Visited or Contacted

Source of Information	Information Sought
Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University	Previously recorded site records, survey reports, excavation field notes, soil survey data, National Register listings.
Central California Information Center, California State University, Stanislaus	Previously recorded site records and survey reports, National Register listings.
California State Historic Preservation Officer, Sacramento	Ethnic/historic sites survey data, Points of Historic Interest, Native American concerns.
California Room, California State Library, Sacramento	Historic maps, county histories.
Government Publications, California State Library, Sacramento	Historic maps.
California Miwok Nation	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
Amah Tribal Band	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use
Muwekma Indian Tribe	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
Consumnes River Miwoks	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
Sierra Native American Council	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
Alex Ramirez	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.
Ione Band of Indians	Contemporary Native American concerns, sacred areas, land use.

Table 1. Repositories, Individuals, and Agencies Visited or Contacted (Concluded)

Source of Information	Information Sought
Ella Mae Rodriguez	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Patrick Orozco	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Kenneth Marquis	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Jakki Kehl	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Jenny Mosseaux (Mcleod)	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Theresa Franklin	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Dwight Dutschke, Office of Historic Preservation, Native American coordinator	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
Linda G. Yamane	Contemporary Native American concerns, land use.
San Joaquin County Historical Society	Historic land use and contemporary interests in historic resources.
Contra Costa History Center	Historic land use and contemporary interests in historic resources.

In addition to these known sites, numerous investigations have been carried out near the Mokelumne Aqueduct since the 1970s advent of cultural resource management laws. Three of these cultural resource investigations included a portion of the current project. One large investigation was conducted by Sonoma State University personnel as part of the archaeological resources inventory for the Los Vaqueros water conveyance alignments (Bramlette 1991). This survey included approximately 2.5 miles of the west end of the current project corridor, although it is unclear if the entire EBMUD right-of-way was completely surveyed at this time. CA-CCO-148/H was visited and rerecorded during the Los Vaqueros project.

Two smaller studies were conducted at the east end of the corridor just west of the City of Stockton. Werner (1988) conducted a cultural resource study of approximately 1,600 acres for the Brookside Community Development Project and McGowan (1991) conducted a linear cultural resource survey along a levee for the proposed Brookside Pedestrian Path Project. Both studies included a portion of the east end of the current project corridor. One isolated prehistoric artifact, a mano, was identified during the Brookside pedestrian path project.

Additional studies have been conducted adjacent to the current project corridor in conjunction with the proposed Delta Wetlands water storage project. In 1988 PAR conducted a cultural resource inventory of four islands for the project (Maniery 1989). PAR identified 25 archaeological sites and 22 isolated features and artifacts throughout the study area, including 13 sites on Bacon Island, located less then one-quarter mile north of the Mokelumne Aqueduct. Twelve of the Bacon Island sites are Japanese labor camp locations consisting of complexes of structures constructed around 1915. The thirteenth site is a ferry operators' headquarters later used by the island bridge tender. All of the resources are associated with George Shima, known for his far-sighted reclamation and development of agricultural lands throughout the Delta.

In 1992 PAR evaluated Bacon Island and its resources for its National Register of Historic Places eligibility (Maniery and Fryman 1993). It was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a district under all four criteria for its association with delta agricultural development and Japanese laborers (Criterion a), association with George Shima (Criterion b), representative example of camp architecture (Criterion c), and archaeological deposits associated with the Japanese labor camps (Criterion d). The district encompassed the entire island and included fields, ditches and canals, levees, pumps and siphons, and the camps (Maniery and Fryman 1993).

In addition to the Bacon Island Historic District, four prehistoric sites located on Holland Tract were identified during PAR's survey and later evaluated for NRHP eligibility by Biosystems Analysis (Holson et al. 1993). Two of the prehistoric sites were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. PAR also evaluated four labor camp locations on Webb Tract and Bouldin Island as part of the Delta Wetlands project. One of the Bouldin Island sites met NRHP Criterion d for intact deposits related to 1920s Japanese farm laborers. The other sites were not eligible for the NRHP (Maniery and Fryman 1993).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Environment

Prior to the Pliocene flooding of the San Francisco Bay (approximately 11,000 years ago) the present day Delta was part of a large river valley of the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The environment was entirely different than today, with oak woodlands and savannah bordering the rivers. With the advent of the Pliocene period, sea levels rose, flooding the lower part of the Sacramento Valley. The rivers slowed their flow to the sea and deposition of inorganic and organic matter increased, slowly forming the Delta marshlands. The marshlands, being at or below sea level, contained a variety of ecological zones cut by many sloughs and meanders. Numerous sand mounds provided high spots throughout the marshes (Desgrandchamps and Chavez 1984; Hackel 1966:217-238).

Reclamation of the delta marshes began in the 1850s but reached its peak in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. During this time levees were built, the marshes drained, and the subsequent reclaimed land was used for agriculture, pasture lands, and recreation. Intensive agricultural use has resulted in land subsidence caused chiefly by intensive pumping of ground water and oxidation of peat lands (Poland and Evenson 1966:239-248). Today the islands support a variety of crops including potatoes, sunflowers, onion, asparagus, and corn.

Prehistory

Prior to Delta reclamation, small hummocks or islands of sand protruded from the tule marshes of the Delta. Composed primarily of Piper sands and loam, these islands were above flood level and were used by prehistoric and ethnographic populations for villages and/or burial sites. Transportation between the small islands was by tule canoe. The use of these hummocks allowed for a greater exploitation of the resources in the Delta, such as waterfowl, fish, freshwater shellfish, and game. Over time, the sand mounds were often covered with a peat deposit, the result of repeated and long-term flooding (Desgrandchamps and Chavez 1984:14).

Not surprisingly, the archaeological sites that have been recorded or excavated to date in the Delta are located on small mounds of Piper fine-grained sandy loam soil, remnants of those areas that were above sea level in prehistoric times. The archaeological record indicates that the earliest recognized prehistoric use of the region dates from approximately 2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C., labeled the Early Horizon (Fredrickson 1974); however, it is probable that the Delta was used much earlier, but that evidence of this use is buried beneath river alluvium or peat deposits (Waugh 1986:CR-11). The Early Horizon is characterized by distinctive shell ornaments and charmstones, large projectile points with concave bases, stemmed points, baked clay cooking balls, fishing implements and grinding tools (Moratto 1984).

Burials were almost always extended, faced down, and were westerly oriented (Heizer 1949). Early Horizon burials typically have been recovered from lower levels of indurated sand mounds. Known sites have been discovered through initial exposure by agricultural activities; little or no surface evidence is present at these sites (Holson et al. 1993).

The Middle Horizon period in the Delta has been dated from ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 500. Sites associated with this period often overlie Early Horizon sites and contain substantial midden deposits with shell, mammal and fish bone, charcoal, grinding tools, and other artifacts. Increased use of obsidian, shell, and bead assemblages indicate a greater complexity of exchange networks and social stratification during this time period. Burials were flexed, as opposed to extended (Frederickson 1974; Waugh 1986:CR-12, CR-13).

The Late Horizon in the Delta dates from A.D. 500 to Spanish incursion in the region (approximately A.D. 1800). This phase is marked by large village sites situated on high ground, use of the bow and arrow (as indicated by small projectile points), presence of shell beads, and increased acorn and nut processing. Deeply serrated projectile points (often referred to as Stockton Serrated) and small, convex-based side-notched projectile points are diagnostic implements used during this period (King 1978:68). Clam shell disc beads, used as a medium of exchange, coupled with the continued exchange of commodities for obsidian, and glass trade beads indicate an extensive exchange system in operation during the Late Horizon (Moratto 1984). The end of the Horizon, within the last 500 years, saw an increase in the use of cremation as a mortuary practice (Johnson 1982:40).

The Delta region was occupied by a large Native population into the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when a combination of epidemics and forced removal to Spanish missions effectively eliminated the local Native population (Bennyhoff 1977). Moratto (1984), Waugh (1986), Frederickson (1974), and Desgrandchamps and Chavez (1984) present summaries of the known prehistoric complexes in the region. The reader is referred to these sources for detailed overviews.

Ethnography

Ethnographically, the Delta region was inhabited by several groups, including the Bay Miwok (Contra Costa County), the Plains Miwok (Sacramento County and a portion of San Joaquin County), and the Northern Valley Yokuts (San Joaquin River). All of these groups relied on the rich resources of the Delta for both dietary needs and material culture. Tules provided material from the stalks that were woven into matting and used for house and canoe construction and clothing, while the roots were pounded and used for food. Acorns, collected on yearly excursions to the foothills and stored in granary bins, provided the dietary staple, complimented by the abundant waterfowl, fish, shellfish, and large game that lived in or visited the Delta (Bennyhoff 1977; Levy 1978; Waugh 1986).

C-102071

Permanent settlements were located on high ridges or knolls near watercourses or on the sand islands in the Delta. The islands were also used regularly for hunting and fishing base camps. Social structure was centered around the tribelet, with small satellite villages radiating from a main tribelet center (Kroeber 1925).

The native way of life changed after A.D. 1790, with increased forays into the Delta region by Spanish soldiers in search of potential mission neophytes. The main river groups of the region were forced into the mission system between 1806 and 1813 (Milliken 1982). The natives that were not removed to the missions succumbed to European-introduced diseases that spread through the Delta between the late 1700s and circa 1835 (Levy 1978:400). By the time ethnographers began gathering data in the late 1800s, there were virtually no survivors of the Delta tribelets (Levy 1978). Ethnographic summaries of the various Native groups who occupied the area are provided in Bennyhoff (1977) and Levy (1978).

History

Historic use of the Delta has centered around reclamation, agriculture, and recreation. Several documents have summarized the history of the region, particularly Paterson et al. (1978) and Waugh (1986), and the reader is referred to those sources for overviews.

Reclamation

When the gold rush began in 1848, the Delta consisted of a series of waterways interspersed with islands formed by natural sand levee deposits. American entrepreneurs viewed the area as potential farmland, recognizing the richness of the upper peat soil deposits. The passing of the Swamp and Overflow Land Act of 1850 transferred ownership of the Delta from the federal government to the state, and opened up the land for speculation by land developers (Thompson and West 1879). Soon after reclamation districts were established, attempts to reclaim the island began in earnest.

By the late 1860s, Chinese laborers laid off from railroad construction provided the work force necessary for an all-out reclamation effort. Although many islands were reclaimed during the 1870s, the levees were built using unstable peat soil and often failed, resulting in floods and continual levee construction. With the exception of Bouldin Island, peat soil tracts and islands situated in the interior Delta region were not successfully reclaimed until after the invention of various dredging machinery in the late 1800s. The clamshell dredger, hydraulic dredger, and steam-driven dredge allowed for levees to be constructed using river bottom sediment instead of unstable peat soil. This, in combination with engineering advancements, resulted in the construction of permanent levee systems that were more resistant to cracks, breaks, and sinkage problems, providing that they were constantly maintained (Paterson et al. 1978:21-22).

As with initial levee work, reclamation after 1900 required substantial resources of financial capital, consolidated ownership of large tracts of land, and engineering experience.

Two persons played an important part in bringing together the necessary finances, experience and skills--Lee Phillips and George Shima. Lee Allen Phillips came to California in 1890. In 1894 he became an attorney in a Los Angeles law firm. Phillips acquired swampland in southern California in lieu of a legal fee and thereafter became interested in reclamation. Phillips, along with Frederick Hastings Rindge, George Ira Cochran and some other Los Angeles investors, purchased 25,000 acres of tule land in the San Joaquin Delta in 1902 and continued to acquire more land. This group formed different corporations over the next five years to reclaim one island at a time, including Woodward Island in 1902 and Orwood Tract in 1903 (Paterson et al. 1978:51). In 1912, Phillips formed California Delta Farms, Incorporated, out of seven small, single island reclamation companies. In addition to the California Delta Farms properties, which included Orwood Tract, Phillips also managed another 21,000 acres on Rindge, Upper and Lower Jones and Palm tracts (Paterson et al. 1978:21a, 22, 23).

Sometime before 1910, Phillips worked out an arrangement with George Shima, a Japanese farmer, who leased farm land and worked in the Delta. Shima arrived in the United States from Japan in 1889 and began working as a laborer at a potato farm along the coast (Fujita 1980:2; Hata and Hata 1986:56). He grew potatoes experimentally in the Delta in the early 1890s and successfully harvested a crop on Staten Island. Despite a major financial setback in 1895, when a flood destroyed the majority of his crops, he persevered and continued to buy and lease land in the Delta (Fujita 1980; Hata and Hata 1986:57).

Shima and Phillips were partners and friends. Shima apparently owned stock in the California Delta Farms Company and worked out an arrangement early in the twentieth Century with Phillips in which the company would obtain unreclaimed land and build levees, and then lease the holdings to Shima for reclamation and farming purposes. Through this arrangement, Shima farmed Webb, Holland, Orwood, Empire, McDonald, Shima, Bishop, Cohn, and Henning tracts and King, Medford, Mandeville, and Bacon islands. Between 1889 and 1913 he reclaimed close to 29,000 acres and is credited with reclaiming a total of 102,000 acres of land; 62,000 of these were located in the Delta (*Byron Times* 1912; Fujita 1980a:2).

By 1909 Shima was known as the "Potato King", a man who was credited with establishing the reputation of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta region as a prime agricultural region. A true entrepreneur, he was the first to realize that using appealing packaging methods when shipping his product would aid marketing. Red bags marked "Shima Fancy" were used to package and ship his potatoes and became his trademark between 1910 and 1926 (Yoshimura 1981:24, 28).

Agriculture

Even before reclamation efforts were successful, the various islands had landings to accommodate ferry traffic and the loading of crops. A typical landing consisted of a small pier or floating dock. Strong pilings, often driven in rows, extended along the levee bank for use in securing barges or large boats for loading and unloading crop, seed, machinery, and other

cargo. In some cases, barges or boats would nose into a cleared area along the levee and secure lines to trees or pilings.

The landings were established as a means to transport grains and produce grown on the islands to markets in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton and were often located at agricultural camps and canneries. The landings usually corresponded with agricultural lands leased by a person or company and were most often named after the person or group associated with using them. In 1913 four Chinese steamboat landings were located on the west side of Roberts Island (Chan 1986:171-172); other islands had many more landings.

Along with the reclamation efforts came extensive construction of ditch systems and pump stations around the islands as a means of draining water. Initially, all islands were planted in potatoes. A few years after reclamation, asparagus, along with potatoes, beans, and grains, were the primary crops grown on the islands (Chan 1986:163). Woodward Island was planted with beans in 1915 and Orwood Tract was planted with asparagus and lettuce in 1928 (Stockton Chamber of Commerce 1915; Thomas Brothers 1928).

Farming was conducted either by large-scale operations or by tenant farmers who rented the land from the landowner. Many of the laborers and tenant farmers before circa 1942 were Asian. Initially Chinese provided the major labor force; after completing the levee system they were often hired to begin preparing the land for cultivation and were kept on as seasonal laborers. Other situations developed where the land owner leased land to one Chinese person, who then brought his countrymen to farm (Chan 1986:208-209).

By the late 1890s Japanese immigrants were steadily arriving in America, joining the Chinese work force. The numbers of Japanese coming to the United States rapidly swelled during the first two decades of the 20th century. These men quickly replaced the Chinese as tenant farmers and laborers in some areas of the Delta. This Japanese work force was augmented at times by East Indians (1910s) and Filipinos (1920s), but was the dominant labor force until the forced removal of Japanese from the area during World War II (Maniery and Costello 1986:38-45).

Initially, laborers were housed in bunks or tents on top of the levee high ground. By 1900, however, Delta farmers devised a series of camps to facilitate cultivating the vast fields on the islands. Each tract of land was divided into sections, ranging from 100 to 500 acres in size. A labor camp, located within each parcel and usually situated at the base of the levee, was responsible for each section of land, often growing different crops.

The camps functioned as autonomous units. Each had its own housing, cooking facilities, barn, sheds, horses, and farm implements. In addition, large warehouses, used for packing, storing, and processing crops, were often located on top of the levees, in close proximity to landings or wharfs. Crops were then removed from each camp by barge or steamboat (Paterson et al. 1978:42-43). A camp foreman was in charge of all the laborers, the cook, and the stable groom (Chan 1986:209).

C-102074

While initially camps were established to accommodate Chinese levee builders and agricultural laborers, by 1910 the camps on the islands were being constructed by George Shima for use during his reclamation efforts and farming ventures (Figure 2). Shima's camps were similar to others constructed in the Delta in that a camp was built for every 400 to 500 acres of land and included a place to live, kitchen and barn. Every two to three camps had an office (Fujita 1980:3). Shima maintained a consistent work force, arranging his reclamation efforts and farming activities so that he could keep men employed year round (Paterson et al. 1978:26). By 1913 he was considered the wealthiest Japanese man in California and operated a fleet of river barges and boats used to haul his crops to market, and employed hundreds of Japanese, Chinese, and East Indian workers (Hata and Hata 1986:59). Shima also created conditions favorable to the transition of the Japanese from wage earners to tenant farmers by frequently subleasing his holdings to other Japanese farmers (Hata and Hata 1986; Paterson et al. 1978:21-24).

Asian laborer camps were present on all tracts. A 1917 map of the Delta area depicts 12 camps on Orwood Tract (Budd and Widdows 1917). The main camp, Camp No. 6, included a two-story house occupied by a foreman, several laborers' cabins, cookhouse, bathhouse, dining hall and an eight-horse barn. The main camp housed up to 60 Chinese workers (Paterson et al. 1978:50). These camps were all operated by Shima under a lease to the California Delta Farms Company. In addition, Shima maintained a residence at Camp 1 and a headquarters at Camp 3, both on Bacon Island (Fujita 1980, 1980a). Maps of San Joaquin County in 1905 and 1912 indicate that Woodward Island was owned by Woodward and Wolfe, who had nine labor camps located around the perimeter of the island (Quail 1905, 1912). Previously recorded site CA-SJO-232H represents the remains of Woodward Island Camp Nine. A large Victorian residence (identified as Mok-4) in the northwest corner of the island served, at one time, as the headquarters for the island (Paterson et al. 1978:51).

In addition to the labor camps, some islands also had canneries to process the fresh produce on site for shipping. One such cannery was located on Orwood Tract. In 1919, Robert Hickmott, at the suggestion of Lee Phillips, moved his asparagus cannery from a flooded site on Bouldin Island to the northeast corner of Orwood Tract. The steam plant was installed over the river and two warehouses were built on the island side of the levee. George Shima later took over the plant, using it as a potato warehouse. Shima laid concrete foundations to replace the old wooden ones built by Hickmott (Paterson et al. 1978:49).

The passage of the Alien Land Law in 1913, followed by the amendment of an even tougher law in 1919, resulted in many Asian tenant farmers moving out of the Delta. The laws made it difficult for Asians to lease farm land after 1913 and into the 1930s, although Shima found ways to circumvent the statutes and continued to farm on Bacon and other islands until his death in 1926 (Hata and Hata 1986:55). By 1938 Shima's widow had sold his holdings in the Delta and given up the leases and the Shima family moved to New York (Fujita 1980; Hata and Hata 1986:61).

C-102075

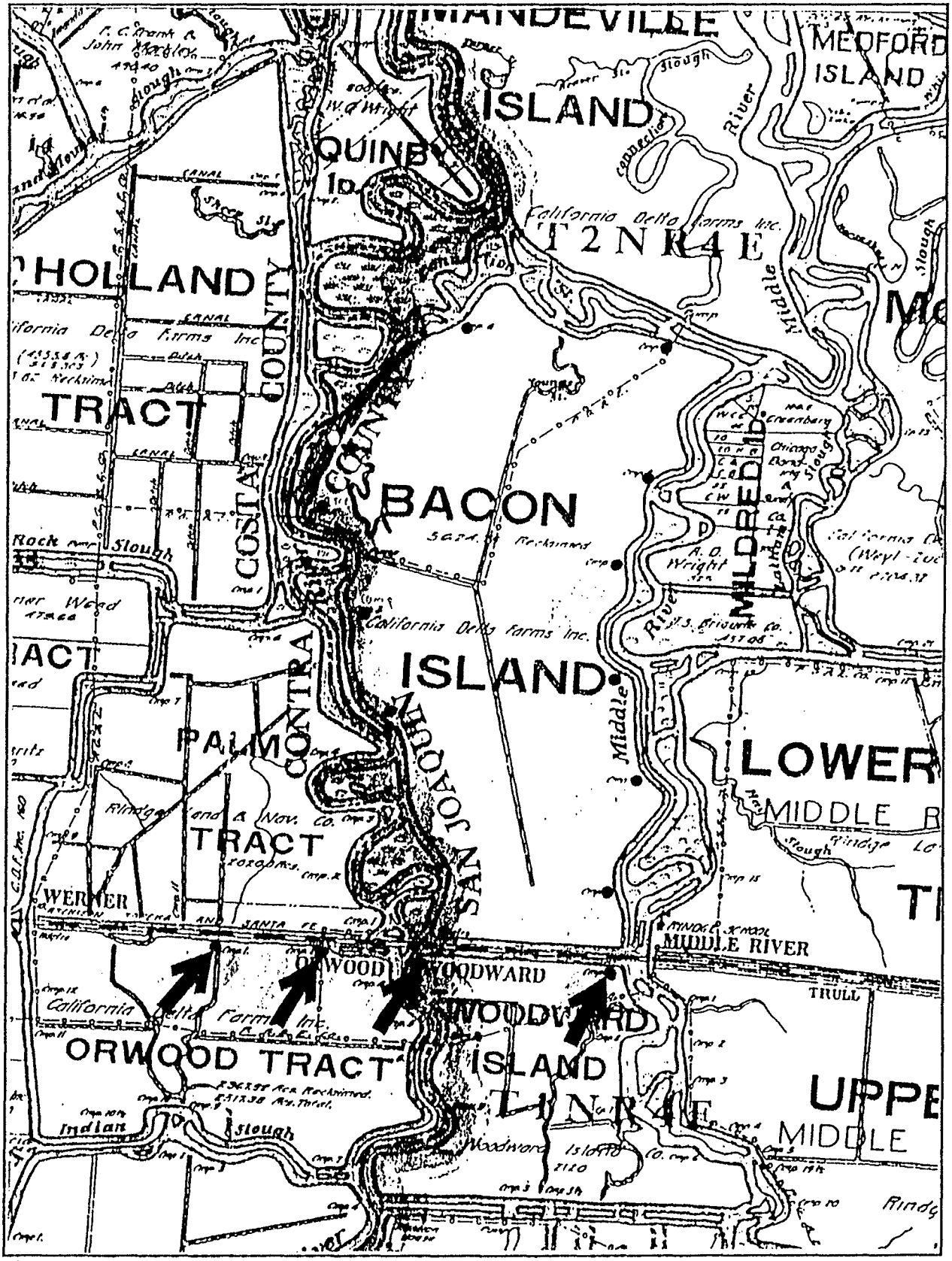


Figure 2. Budd & Widdows 1917 Map of San Joaquin and Vicinity (arrows indicate camp locations and Woodward residence)

C-102076

Japanese continued to work in the Delta as laborers until the outbreak of World War II, when they were removed from the area and placed in camps. After the war, few Japanese returned to the Delta, compared to the "small army" who were working for Shima after 1910. Today, Upper Jones Tract, Woodward Island, and Orwood Tract are still primarily used for agricultural pursuits.

METHODS

The field survey was conducted between November 14, 1995 and November 22, 1995. Field survey work was conducted by Mary Maniery, Keith Syda, and Kristin Boice. The recordation of CA-SJO-232H took place the following July by Judith Marvin. The survey was designed was designed to identify all cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed undertaking. To this end, a complete pedestrian survey of the project corridor was completed. Complete coverage involved trained archaeologists systematically traversing the project alignment using 20-meter transect spacing or less, looking carefully for any evidence of prior human activity. At random, the investigators cleared vegetation cover to allow a closer inspection of the ground surface and identification of the smallest artifactual material (e.g., prehistoric lithic debitage, historic glass and ceramic fragments).

The survey began on the west side of the City of Stockton (the east end of the current project corridor) and progressed west to the community of Bixler. Between Stockton and Holt the aqueduct is buried. The project begins within the Brookstone Country Club and the buried pipeline passes beneath the 9th and 10th fairway of the golf course. Although the area was inspected, this portion of the corridor is completely landscaped and surrounded by residential development. From the Brookstone Country Club, the aqueduct crosses the San Joaquin River (Stockton Deep Water Channel) and continues underground for approximately 3.5 miles to Holt. This portion of the buried pipeline passes beneath agricultural fields and ditches. A gravel road follows the alignment through this area. The surveyors, spaced approximately 20 meters apart, walked one direction along one side of the corridor and returned along the other side.

Because the buried pipeline corridor is currently being farmed, the actual extent of the EBMUD right-of-way was not apparent, although pipeline access ports, aerial markers, and the gravel road made the basic alignment easily discernable. From Holt to Bixler, a distance of approximately 11 miles, the pipelines are above ground and are supported by concrete footings. The surveyors, spaced approximately 10 meters apart, walked along one side of the pipelines to a reference point and returned along the other side. Continuing in this manner, the entire corridor was systematically covered. The survey was, for the most part, confined to the EBMUD right-of-way which extends for about 20 meters on either side of the three pipelines. Irrigation canals and surrounding agricultural fields prevented access onto most of the adjacent private parcels. Where access into the adjoining fields was allowable, the surveyors widened the transect spacing to 20 meters.

Ground visibility, with the exception of the portion of the project within the Brookstone Country Club, was excellent throughout the project. Within the buried portion of the corridor, recent discing and plowing resulted in 100 percent ground visibility. The remaining above-ground portion of the project is constantly maintained and is basically devoid of vegetation. Needless to say, the sensitivity for cultural resources was particularly low within the heavily impacted below-sea-level ponded areas, and only a minimum of scraping was done. A few areas along the pipeline contained scattered pockets of shell and were carefully examined in an attempt to locate any cultural materials. The shell appeared to be the result of periodic dredging of the adjacent canals and ditches.

RESULTS

Regulatory Framework

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 mandates that significant effects to cultural resources be determined during the project planning stage. Cultural resources include prehistoric or historical archaeological sites, paleontological resources, or properties of historic, cultural, or architectural significance to a community, ethnic or social group. In accordance with CEQA, Appendix G, a significant effect would be identified as something that would disrupt or adversely affect a site or a property, except as part of a scientific study. In addition, based upon CEQA Appendix K, significant impacts to cultural resources are those actions that would result in damage to an important archaeological or historical resource. Recommendations based on Appendix G and Appendix K as stated in the CEQA Guidelines are as follows:

- Public agencies should seek to avoid damaging effects on the cultural resource whenever feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, the importance of the site shall be evaluated using the criteria below.
- In-situ (in position) preservation is the preferred manner of avoidance, as the relationship of artifacts to each other is more important than the sum of their parts.
- Avoidance also provides opportunities for future research on sites and avoids conflict with religious and cultural values.
- Avoidance may be accomplished by planning construction to miss sites or significant architectural resources and by planning parks or other open space to incorporate sites.

Thresholds of significance for cultural resources are based on the following criteria:

A.1 Association with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history.

A.2 Association with an event or person of recognized scientific importance in prehistory.

B. Can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions.

C. Has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind.

D. Is at least one hundred years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity.

E. Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

In addition to CEQA, resources must also be evaluated in terms of their eligibility for inclusion in the recently-created California Register of Historical Resources (A.B. 2881). The Register supplements CEQA in defining what constitutes a significant cultural resource and contains guidelines and criteria for determining the significance at the local level. Currently, properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places automatically qualify for the California Register. Resources that do not meet National Register criteria, but retain state or local values will also be included in the California Register. Although the criteria for listing in the California Register are not finalized, and Sacramento County does not have a local policy pertaining to historical significance, it is logical to assume that any property meeting CEQA criteria as an important resource would qualify for the California Register. In light of these criteria and guidelines, impacts to resources located within Mokelumne Aqueduct project are discussed below.

One previously unidentified historical archaeological site, two previously identified archaeological sites, three architectural resources, and one historical isolated resource were identified during the field reconnaissance effort. The majority of these are outside the EBMUD right-of-way and will not be impacted by the project. Resources that will not be disturbed by the seismic upgrade were not assessed for their importance under CEQA at this time.

Mok-1

Mok-1 consists of a probable farm labor camp location containing four uninhabited and partially collapsed structures with an associated scatter of metal, concrete, and glass fragments. The structures are all one story in height and are constructed of horizontal board siding, corrugated metal, and/or asphalt roll-out roofing.

This labor camp is located on Roberts Island, across from the Holt stop on the Santa Fe Railway. Holt was established in 1900 at the time of the Sante Fe Railway take-over of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad. There has been a post office at Holt since 1902. Holt was named for Charles P. Holt. Holt was a large farm operator on Roberts Island and is credited with originating caterpillar tractors (Owens 1991:Appendix 1). This farm camp, located on the opposite side of the railway and a canal from Holt, appears to have been built in the 1940s.

Assessment and Impacts

The resource is located outside the EBMUD right-of-way and will not be impacted by the seismic upgrade project. The importance of this resource under CEQA was not assessed at this time because it will not be impacted.

Mok-2

A second probable labor camp location, designated Mok-2, is located on the south side of the railway and canal east of Mok-1. It consists of three dilapidated, partially collapsed and overgrown buildings with associated domestic plantings, glass, ceramic, and metal fragments. The buildings are all one story in height and of wood frame construction with vertical board siding covered with asphalt roll-out roofing. This labor camp is also located near the Holt stop on the Santa Fe Railway, on Roberts Island and appears to have been built around the same time as Mok-1 (Owens 1991:Appendix 1).

Assessment and Impacts

The resource is located outside the EBMUD right-of-way and will not be impacted. Given Mok-2's location outside the right-of-way, the importance of this resource under CEQA was not assessed at this time.

Mok-3

Six fragments of an Asian-manufactured white ceramic bowl with a polychrome overglaze design was located during the survey. The bowl is situated directly adjacent to the south side of Aqueduct No.2.

Assessment and Impacts

Artifacts that occur in isolation and are not associated with an archaeological site have limited research value and do not meet CEQA criteria as an important resources. Therefore, impacts to the bowl fragments from the project would be considered less than significant.

Mok-4

This resource consists of a collapsed two-story Victorian-era residence with an associated shed, machinery, and farm implements. The Victorian at one time served as the headquarters for Woodward Island. Maps of the county in 1905 and 1912 indicate the island was reclaimed in 1902 and owned by Woodward and Wolfe, who had nine labor camps on the island in addition to this residence. The structure, now abandoned and deteriorating, is situated near the Santa Fe Railway and the East Bay Municipal Utility District's Mokelumne River Aqueduct (Paterson et al. 1978:51).

Assessment and Impacts

Based on the architectural style and historical maps, this house appears to date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and may meet CEQA criteria for its association with Woodward and potential archaeological value. The resource is located outside the EBMUD right-of-way and will not be impacted by the seismic upgrade project.

Mok-5

An historical artifact scatter including Asian ceramic fragments, various colored glass fragments, one brick fragment, and one horseshoe is located on Orwood Tract. The site is situated between two labor camps as depicted on the 1917 Budd and Widdows map of San Joaquin County. The artifacts represent a wide range of tablewares, food storage vessels, personal and domestic items (buttons, medicine bottles), and farm implements and appears to date to the late 1910s or early 1920s.

Assessment and Impacts

The variety and quantity of materials at this location seem to relate to a trash deposit with potential subsurface depth, rather than a sparse surface scatter of artifacts. The majority of the artifacts are Asian in manufacture, primarily Japanese, and are likely associated with a Japanese farm labor camp located nearby. The study of Japanese farm laborers, their lifestyle, diet, and social life in camps is a relatively recent effort. A subsurface deposit associated with a camp could meet CEQA criteria for its research value.

The artifacts are scattered over a wide area and have probably been disturbed by grading and clearing of the area surrounding the aqueduct routes. The site is located within the EBMUD right-of-way and extends beneath Aqueduct No. 1 and 2. The proposed seismic upgrades and any direct impacts will occur on Aqueduct No. 3. No artifacts were found under Aqueduct No. 3 or on the north side of this pipeline. However, indirect impacts are possible due to the close proximity of the aqueduct to the site.

CA-CCO-148/H

This site was originally recorded in 1935 by W. Wedel as a prehistoric habitation site with associated burials. At that time the site consisted of a three- to four-foot-high mound measuring 75 yards east/west by 25 yards north/south and was located in a field south of the aqueduct route. The site was being levelled to fill in a low marshy area just south of the Mokelumne Aqueduct, and a number of burials with associated artifacts were exposed. An historic artifact scatter was identified just north of the old mound location in 1990 by Bramlette et al. of Sonoma State University and was assigned the same trinomial. The historic artifact scatter is located adjacent to the Mokelumne Aqueduct and was presumed by Bramlette to have been bulldozed there during the levelling and filling of the low marshy area. The 1990 recordation of the resource mentions that some obsidian flakes were found in the area, although no prehistoric artifacts were identified during the present investigation. The current study identified a broad scatter of Asian ceramic fragments from a limited number of bowls or storage jars, glass fragments, mussell and oyster shells, and other associated artifacts. The material appears to date to the 1920s, with a second deposit in the 1980s.

Assessment and Impacts

The site appears to consist of redeposited cultural material from just a few vessels. The artifacts have been crushed into tiny pieces from grading activities. Given the lack of association with a camp or archaeological site, and the impacts that have already occurred to the artifacts, the site does not meet CEQA criteria as an important resource.

The site is within the EBMUD right-of-way and extends under the three elevated aqueduct pipes and will be impacted by the project. However, it does not meet CEQA criteria as an important resource. Therefore, disturbance of this resource during construction would be considered a less-than-significant impact under CEQA. No evidence of the prehistoric component excavated in the 1930s remains at this location and it is assumed that it has been destroyed by 60 years of plowing and agricultural pursuits.

CA-SJO-232H

The site was originally recorded in 1991 by Brunmeier et al. and was revisited during the current project by Judith Marvin. It consists of a complex of deteriorated partially collapsed

structures and associated farm machinery, refrigerators, glass and ceramic fragments. The site corresponds to the location of Camp 9 as depicted on historical maps of the area (Budd and Widdows 1917). Camp 9 was one of nine labor camps situated around the perimeter of Woodward Island to house farm laborers. The structures are all wood frame construction and range from a two-story barracks to a small one-story shed.

Camp 9 was established after Woodward Island was reclaimed in 1902. At that time, the island was owned by Woodward and W. H. Wolfe and Sons, San Francisco produce merchants, who continued to own the land until sold to the Woodward Island Company around 1912 (San Joaquin County 1911, 1913). Evidently a variety of crops were raised on the island; a 1915 map indicates that it was planted to beans and today raises corn.

By 1917, nine labor camps had been established on the island, which encompasses 2,072 acres, and were apparently operated by one or more tenant farmers. According to information in chattel mortgage records, Hop Goon was leasing land on Woodward Island in 1903 and Yow Fook leased land there in 1917. Other lands were mortgaged to Anglo-American farmers as well (Walker 1992:361, 368). By 1937 the W-Z Company had built a warehouse in the vicinity of Camp 9.

The shed at Camp 9 (Building 1) was built during the 1910s, 1920s or early 1930s and was apparently used for agricultural equipment maintenance. It is a one-story rectangular structure with a low-pitched gable roof and exposed rafters. The roof is supported with trusses and is clad in corrugated metal. The building is post and beam, with vertical tongue and groove siding on the interior only. There was apparently never any exterior siding. A door constructed of vertical boards is located on the north side of the building, while two openings on the south side may have also been doorways. There are no windows in the shed, only openings covered with chicken wire. The building sits directly on the earth, with no foundation. The interior of the shed consists of two rooms, both with wide board flooring. A small workbench on the east wall is the only furniture in the building. The structure was never electrified.

Building 2 is a boarding house built during the same time period for agricultural workers. It appeared in 1991 as a two story structure, although now only the lower front elevation and a portion of the south wall stand (Brunmeier et al. 1991). Remnant architectural elements noted include a collapsed front gable roof, balloon frame construction, horizontal board siding with end boards, one-over-one light double-hung sash, a central front doorway beneath a central louvre in the gable end, and a door with one light and three recessed panels. Based upon the observed elements, the building may have been constructed as early as the 1910s, but the door dates to the 1930s.

Building 3 is the mess hall for Camp 9 and was built during the 1930s as a dining hall and kitchen for the agricultural workers. This is a one-story rectangular frame building with a low-pitched shingled front-gable roof with eave boards. The structure is supported with two-by-four inch balloon framing, clad in lap siding. Primary access is through a central front doorway; other doors are located in the central north side, rear south side, and west rear

C-102083

elevation. Windows consisted of one-over-one light double-hung sash, all now broken. The only remaining door has one light above three recessed panels. The lock set has a standard round metal knob. The floor and foundation are concrete. Inside the building is a large front dining hall and a rear kitchen with pass-through. The walls are clad in composition board. Electrical sockets were standard type ceramic. Three wooden benches and a wooden table were noted in the dining room, while a commercial stove, metal sink, and table were located in the kitchen.

Building 4 is another boarding house and appears to be the oldest building at the camp, dating possibly to the early 1900s. It is a two-story rectangular structure with a front-gable shingle roof with boxed eaves. A one-story kitchen with a shed roof is located on the rear west elevation and appears to be original. A circa 1930s bathroom addition, with a shed roof, is located on the rear north elevation. The building is constructed of two-by-four inch balloon framing, clad in horizontal board V-Rustic siding and end boards. Primary access is through a central front doorway; other exterior doors are located on the lower story north rear side elevation and from the bathroom on the north side. A doorway in the second story front elevation is reached by a wooden stairway. Original doors remaining in the building are wood frame with four recessed panels; door hardware consists of exterior locksets with rimlocks. The bathroom door is wood, with five recessed panels, and dates to the 1930s.

Windows for Building 4 consist of one-over-one light frame double-hung sash that flanked the front entry, as well as being located along both sides of the building on the upper and lower stories. A brick chimney, with holes for stove pipes, is located on the west interior wall. The foundation for the building is wood posts set directly on the earth. The interior wall surfaces are clad in vertical three-inch tongue and grove, painted white. The floor plan consists of two rooms in the front, a central hallway with stairway to the upper story, the rear kitchen, and the added bathroom. Interior wiring was encased in metal conduit, canopies for original light fixtures were metal and appeared to have once held standard schoolroom-type globes.

Assessment and Impacts

This historic complex is within the EBMUD right-of-way and direct impacts will occur. Building 1's shed, while an interesting element of the labor camp, lacks integrity and appears ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Building 2 is also lacking integrity as it has completely collapsed, rendering it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Buildings 3 and 4, although apparently unaltered since construction in the 1930s, appear ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of their deteriorated condition. In particular, Building 4 has been stripped, with much of the board siding, flooring, and interior tongue and groove wall cladding removed and placed in piles around the building, which appears to be in eminent danger of collapsing. This building, like the others, is in an advanced stage of deterioration and is also ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

C-102084

While the extant buildings at the Camp 9 appear to date from the 1900s to the 1930s, they are lacking in integrity due to their deteriorated condition. Better examples may be found on other Delta islands, including the labor camps of George Shima on neighboring Bacon Island. Given the deteriorated condition of the buildings, CA-SJO-232H does not meet CEQA criteria as an important resource. Therefore, disturbance or removal of this resource during construction would be considered a less-than-significant impact under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The resources located along the Mokelumne Aqueduct route represent the twentieth century farming history of the delta and include a farm headquarters, labor camps and surface scatters of artifacts probably related to the use of the camps by Chinese or Japanese laborers. The farm headquarters (Mok-4) is outside EBMUD's right-of-way for the Mokelumne Aqueduct and project related impacts are not anticipated. If this site is to be used as a staging area for the current project then additional recordation and assessment in terms of CEQA importance may become necessary.

The two trash scatters and labor camp are situated within the EBMUD pipeline route and extend under the Aqueducts. One of these, CA-CCO-148/H, appears to have been redeposited and scattered at this location and does not meet CEQA criteria as an important resource. Mok-5 has the potential to contain subsurface deposits that could meet CEQA criteria. It is recommended that pipeline equipment laydown areas in the vicinity of Mok-5 be confined to the north side of Aqueduct No. 3 and construction be confined to a minimal impact area south of Aqueduct No. 3. In addition, an archaeological monitor should be present during construction within and near the site boundaries to assess the integrity and importance of any subsurface deposits that are exposed during construction.

While the extant buildings at the CA-SJO-232H appear to date from the 1900s to the 1930s, they are lacking in integrity due to their deteriorated condition. Given the impacts that have already occurred, CA-SJO-232H does not meet CEQA criteria as an important resource. Therefore, disturbance of this resource during construction would be considered a less-than-significant impact under CEQA.

Additional Recommendations

There are known prehistoric sites near the pipeline route and many of these are believed to contain human remains. If subsurface prehistoric or historical archaeological remains are discovered during excavation or construction of the pipeline, work in the affected areas shall stop immediately and a qualified archaeologist and a representative of the Native American

Heritage Commission shall be consulted to develop, if necessary, further mitigation measures to reduce any archaeological impact to a less-than-significant level before construction continues.

According to Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the County Coroner must be contacted. Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

C-102086

REFERENCES CITED

Bennyhoff, J.
1977 *Ethnography of the Plains Miwok.* Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication No. 5. University of California, Davis.

Bramlette, A. G., M. Praetzellis, A. Praetzellis, K. Dowdall, and P. Brunmeier
1991 *Archaeological Resources Inventory for Los Vaqueros Water Conveyance Alignments, Contra Costa County, California.* Submitted to Jones & Stokes Associates, Sacramento. On file, Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Stanislaus.

Bramlette, A. G., Thomson, and A. Praetzellis
1990 Site Record Update for CA-CCO-148/H, Los Vaqueros Project. On file, Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System Department of California State University, Stanislaus.

Brunmeier, P., L. Naill, and B. Gill
1991 Site Record for CA-SJO-232H, Los Vaqueros Project. On file, Northwest Information Center, Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, California.

Budd and Widdows
1917 *Map of San Joaquin County, California.* Budd and Widdows, Civil Engineers, Stockton. Map on file, California Room, California State Library, Sacramento.

1926 *Map of San Joaquin County and Vicinity, California.* Budd and Widdows, Civil Engineers, Stockton. On file, California Room, California State Library, Sacramento.

Byron Times
1912 George Shima. In *Byron Times Third Booster Edition.*

Chan, S.
1986 *This Bitter-Sweet Soil.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

Desgrandchamps, C., and D. Chavez
1984 *Preliminary Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Bethel Island Area, Contra Costa County, California.* Report on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Fujita, K.
1980 Bacon Island Ethnic Survey Form. On file, State Office of Historic Preservation, Ethnic Survey File, Sacramento.

Fredrickson, D. A.
1974 Cultural Diversity in Early California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):41-53.

Hackel, O.
1966 Summary of the Geology of the Great Valley. In *Geology of Northern California*, edited by Edgar H. Bailey, pp. 217-238. California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin 190. San Francisco.

Hata, D., and N. Hata
1986 George Shima: "The Potato King of California." *Journal of the West* 25(1):55-63.

Heizer, R. F.
1949 The Archaeology of Central California I: The Early Horizon. *Anthropological Records* 12:1. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Holson, J., L. Shapiro, S. Goddard, and J. Bennyhoff
1993 *National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility Report for Prehistoric Sites of Holland Tract, Contra Costa County, California.* Prepared by Biosystems Analysis, Inc. Submitted to Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento. On file, Northwest Information Center, Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, California

Johnson, J.
1982 Summary of the Prehistory of the Lower Sacramento Valley and Adjacent Foothills. Ms. on file, North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

King, C.
1978 Protohistoric and Historic Archaeology. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California,* edited by R. F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Kroeber, A.L.
1925 Handbook for the California Indians. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78.* Government Printing Office, Washington D.C

Levy, R.
1978 Eastern Miwok. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 398-413. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Maniery, M. L.
1993 *National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility Report, Bacon Island Rural Historic District, San Joaquin County, California.* On file, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

1989 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of Delta Wetlands Water Storage Project, Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, California.* On file, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

Maniery, M. L., and J. G. Costello
1986 Celadons and Sake Bottles: Asian History Underground. *The Pacific Historian* 30(4):36-47.

Maniery, M. L., and L. Fryman
1993 *National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility for Three Historic Sites in Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties, California.* On file, Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Stanislaus.

McGowan, D.
1991 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Brookside Pedestrian Path Project. On file, Northwest Information Center, Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University, California.

Milliken, R.
1982 An Ethnographic Study of the Clayton Area, Contra Costa County, California: Part II of Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Keller Ranch, Clayton, California. Report on file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

Moratto, M. J.
1984 California Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

Owens, K.
1991 *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California: Historical Resources Overview. Public History Research Institute, California State University, Sacramento.* Prepared for the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento.

Paterson, A., R. Herbert, and S. Wee
1978 *Historical Evaluation of the Delta Waterways.* Submitted to California State Lands Commission, Contract No. LO-7746.

Poland, J. F., and R. E. Evenson
1966 Hydrogeology and Land Subsidence, Great Central Valley, California. In *Geology of Northern California*, edited by Edgar H. Bailey, pp. 239-252. California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin 190. San Francisco.

Praetzellis, A., and M. Praetzellis
1990 *Archaeological and Historical Studies at the San Fong Chong Laundry, 814 I Street, Sacramento, California.* On file, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Quail, F. C.
1905 Official Map of San Joaquin County. Drawn by D. C. Calrton. On file, California Room, California State Library, Sacramento.

1912 Official Map of San Joaquin County. Drawn by D. C. Calrton. On file, California Room, California State Library, Sacramento.

Stockton Chamber of Commerce
1915 The Gateway County of California. Map, on file, Holt Atherton Library, UOP.

Thomas Brothers
1928 Industrial and Agricultural Map of Contra Costa. Compiled by CCC Title Co., Martinez. Published and copyrighted by Thomas Brothers, Oakland.

Thompson, T., and A. West
1879 *History of San Joaquin County, California.* Reprinted by Howell-North Books, Berkeley (1971).

Waugh, G.
1986 *Cultural Resource Survey of Brannan Island and Franks Tract State Recreation Areas.* Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Wedel, W., and R. F. Heizer
1935 Archaeological Survey Record of CA-CCO-148. Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Stanislaus.

Werner, R. H.
1988 *Cultural Resources Investigation Brookside Community Development Project, Stockton, California.* On file, Northwest Information Center, Historic Information System, Sonoma State University, California.

Yoshimura, T.
1981 *George Shima: Potato King and Lover of Chinese Classics.* Privately printed.

APPENDIX A

Cultural Resources Inventory Forms

C-102091

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 1 Project Name: EBMUD Year 1996
Camera Format: Olympus 35mm Lens Size: 50 mm
Film Type and Speed: _____ Negatives Kept at: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
7	30	10:10	1	Camp 9 overview	bearing 290°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:15	2	Building 1	282°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:19	3	Building 1	216°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:25	4	Building 1, interior	N/A	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:30	5	Building 1, exterior	320°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:40	6	Building 1, exterior	200°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:45	7	Building 1, exterior	140°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:50	8	Building 2, exterior	310°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	10:55	9	Building 2, exterior	225°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	11:00	10	Building 3, exterior	300°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	11:10	11	Building 3, exterior	220°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	11:20	12	Building 4, exterior	250°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	11:30	13	Building 4, exterior	230°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	11:40	14	Building 4, exterior	170°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	11:50	15	Building 4, exterior	310°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	12:00	16	Building 4, exterior	310°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	12:10	17	Camp 9, overview	07°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	12:20	18	Camp 9, overview	356°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	12:30	19	Building 2, 3, 4, overview	310°	CA-SJO232/H
7	30	12:50	20	Building 2, 3, 4, overview	330°	CA-SJO232/H

DPR 523I (1/95)

C—102092

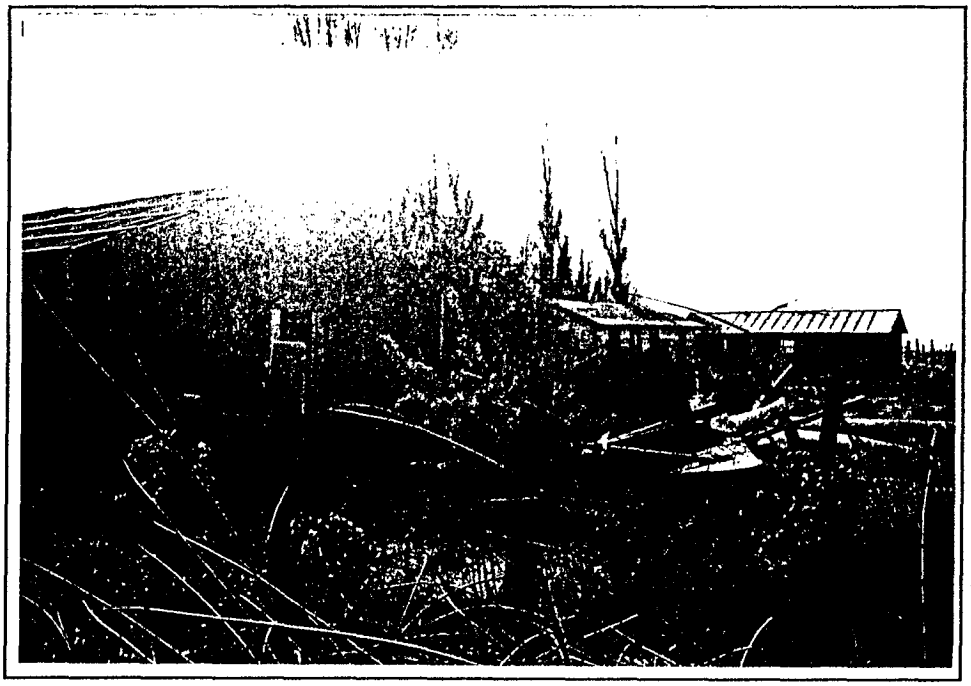
C-102092

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) MOK-1
P1. Other Identifier: _____
*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County San Joaquin
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Holt Date 1978 T 1N; R 5E; (unsectioned); MDM B.M.
c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 638690 mE/ 4199360 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the junction of State Route 4 and Lower Jones Road, turn north on Lower Jones Road and drive for 0.4 mile to the junction with Holt Road. Turn right on Holt Road and proceed northeast for approximately 0.7 mile to an access road for the EBMUD aqueduct. The resource is located immediately west of here and is easily visible from the aqueduct.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource is a labor camp location consisting of four remaining structures. All structures are abandoned and in various states of dilapidation. The structures are all one story with gable roofs and are framed with horizontal board siding and corrugated metal, and/or rolled asphalt roofing. Windows are symetrically placed and are multi-paned.
*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39--labor camp
*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) PAR 95-338-BW-1 frame 4. View south west. Nov. 14, 1995
*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca. 1915
*P7. Owner and Address:
*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Syda, K. Boice
PAR Environmental Svcs., INC
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, Ca. 95814
*P9. Date Recorded: 11-14-95
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Complete Survey of Mokelumne corridor from Stockton to Bixler

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Maniery, M. and K. Syda, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mokelumne Aqueduct Siesmic Upgrade Project, San Juaquin and Contra Costa County.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

C-102093

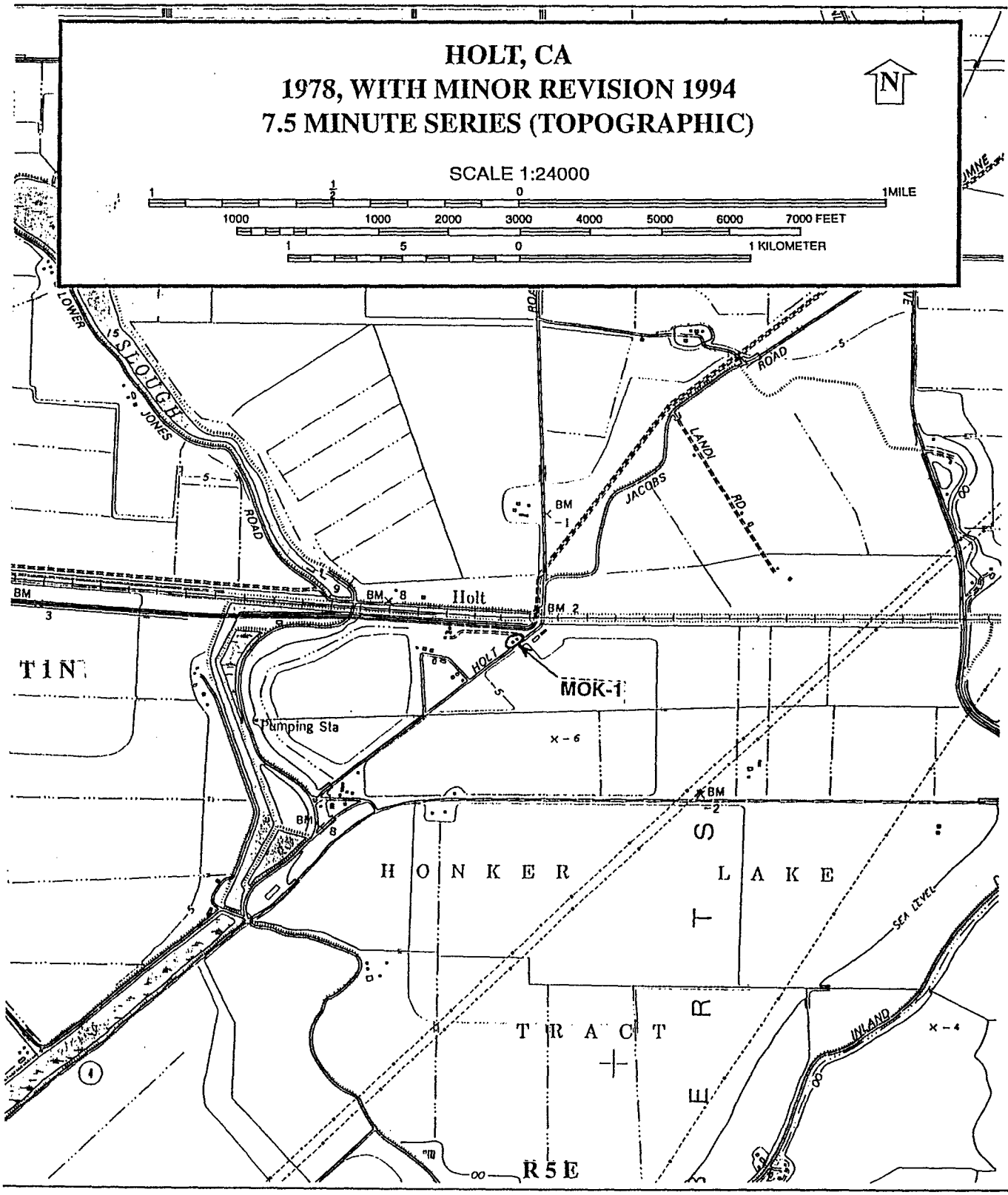
C-102093

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-1
*Map Name: _____ *Scale: _____ *Date of map: _____



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

C-102094

C-102094

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) MOK-2

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County San Joaquin

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Holt Date 1978 T 1N; R 5E ; (unsectioned) : MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

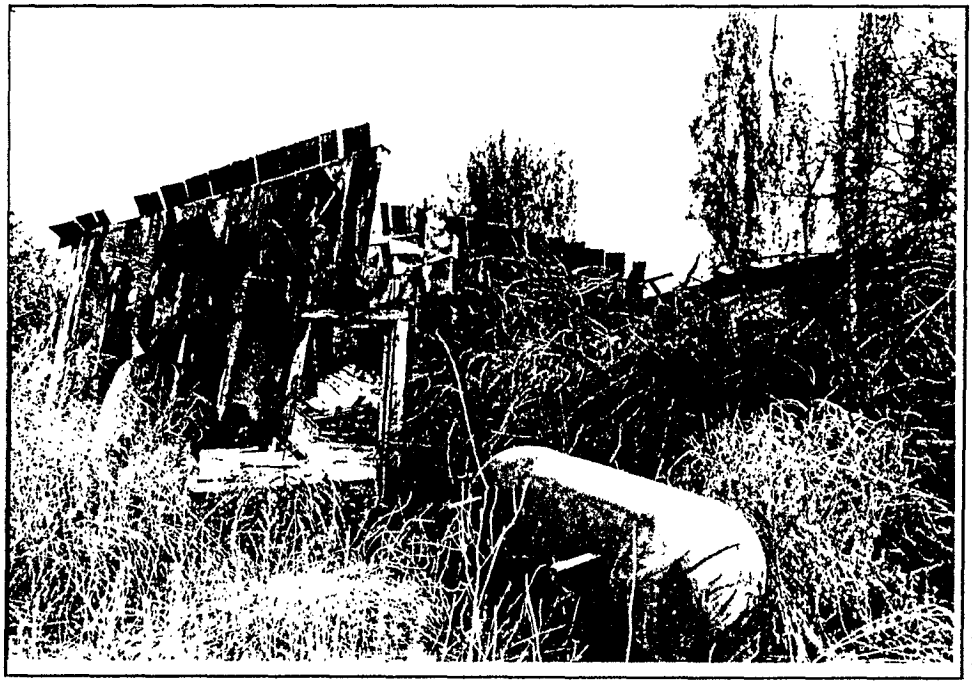
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 638400 mE/ 4199400 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the junction of State Route 4 and Lower Jones Road, turn north on Lower Jones Road and drive for 0.4 mile to the junction with Holt Road. Turn right on Holt Road and proceed northeast for approximately 0.7 mile to an access road for the EBMUD aqueduct. Park here and walk west along the access road for about 1,000 feet. The resource is adjacent to the south side of the access road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of three dilapidated, partially collapsed and overgrown buildings with associated domestic plantings, glass, ceramic, metal fragments, and recent refuse. The buildings, which are all one story, appear to have been a labor camp. Twenty to thirty concrete culverts, which appear to have been fairly recently removed, are stacked along the north edge of the resource, adjacent to the EBMUD right-of-way.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39--labor camp; AH4--trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) PAR 85-338-BW-1 frame 4. View east. Nov. 14, 1995.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca. 1915

*P7. Owner and Address:
UNKNOWN

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Syda, K. Boice
PAR Environmental Svcs., INC
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-14-95

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Complete Survey of Mokelumne Aqueduct corridor from Stockton to Bixler

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Maniery, M. and K. Syda, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mokelumne Aqueduct Siesmic Upgrade Project, San Juaquin and Contra Costa County.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

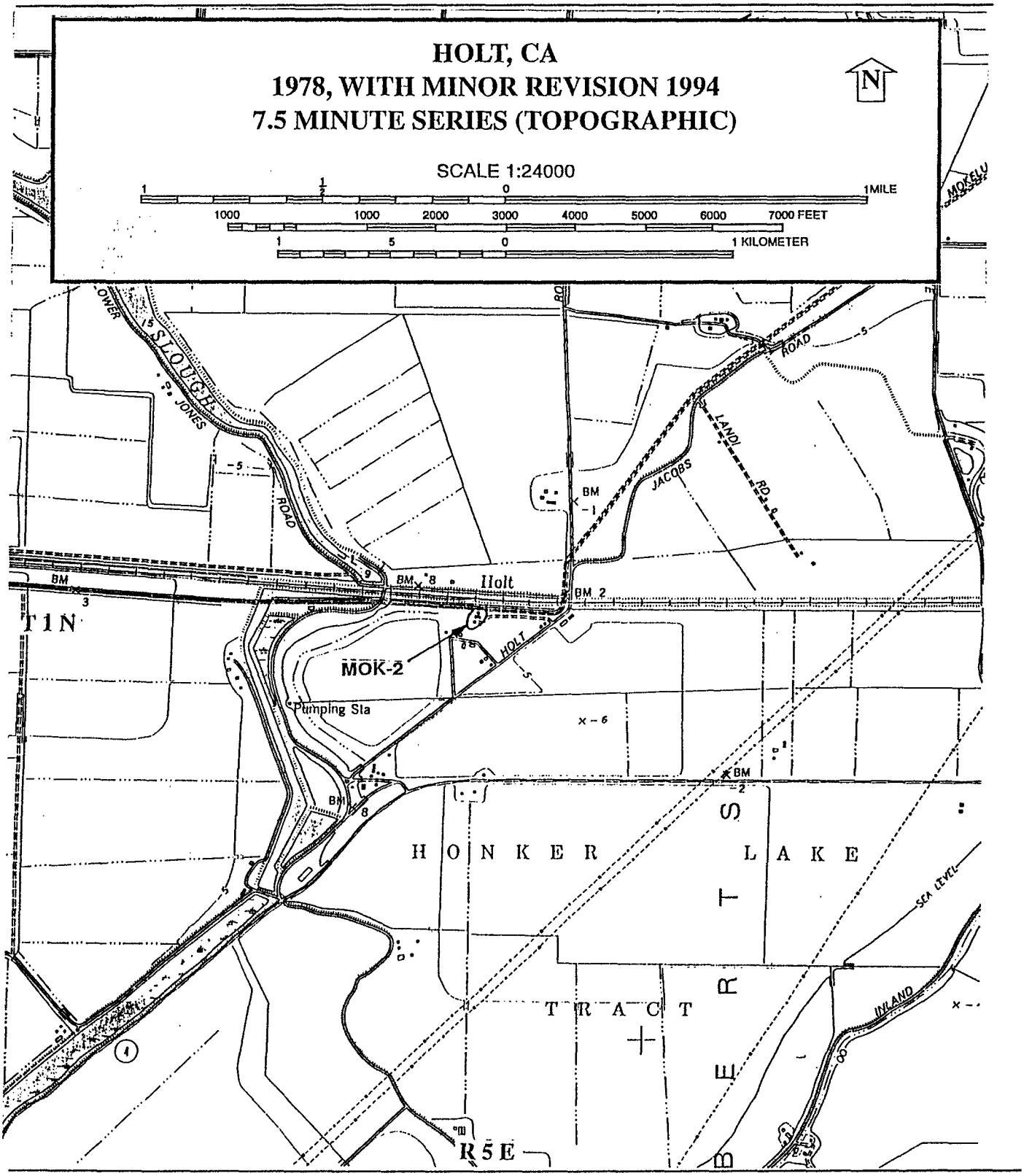
C-102095

C-102095

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-2
*Map Name: _____ *Scale: _____ *Date of map: _____



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

C-102096

C-102096

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) MOK-3

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County San Joaquin
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Holt Date 1978 (minor revision in 1994) T 1N; R 5E ; (unsectioned) ; MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 638065 mE/ 4199440 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the junction of State Route 4 and Lower Jones Road, turn north on Lower Jones Road and drive for 0.4 mile to the junction with Holt Road. The resource is adjacent to the south side of the Mokelumne Aqueduct, approximately 300 feet east of Lower Jones Road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of six fragments of an Asian overglazed polychrome ceramic bowl.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16--isolated artifact

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) No photo taken.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both Ca. 1915-1930.

*P7. Owner and Address: East Bay Municipal Utility District, 375 11th Street. 5th Floor Oakland, Ca.

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Syda, K. Boice
PAR Environmental Svcs.,INC
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-14-95

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Complete Survey of Mokelumne Aqueduct corridor from Stockton to Bixler

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Maniery, M. and K. Syda, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mokelumne Aqueduct Siesmic Upgrade Project, San Juaquin and Contra Costa County.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required Information

C-102097

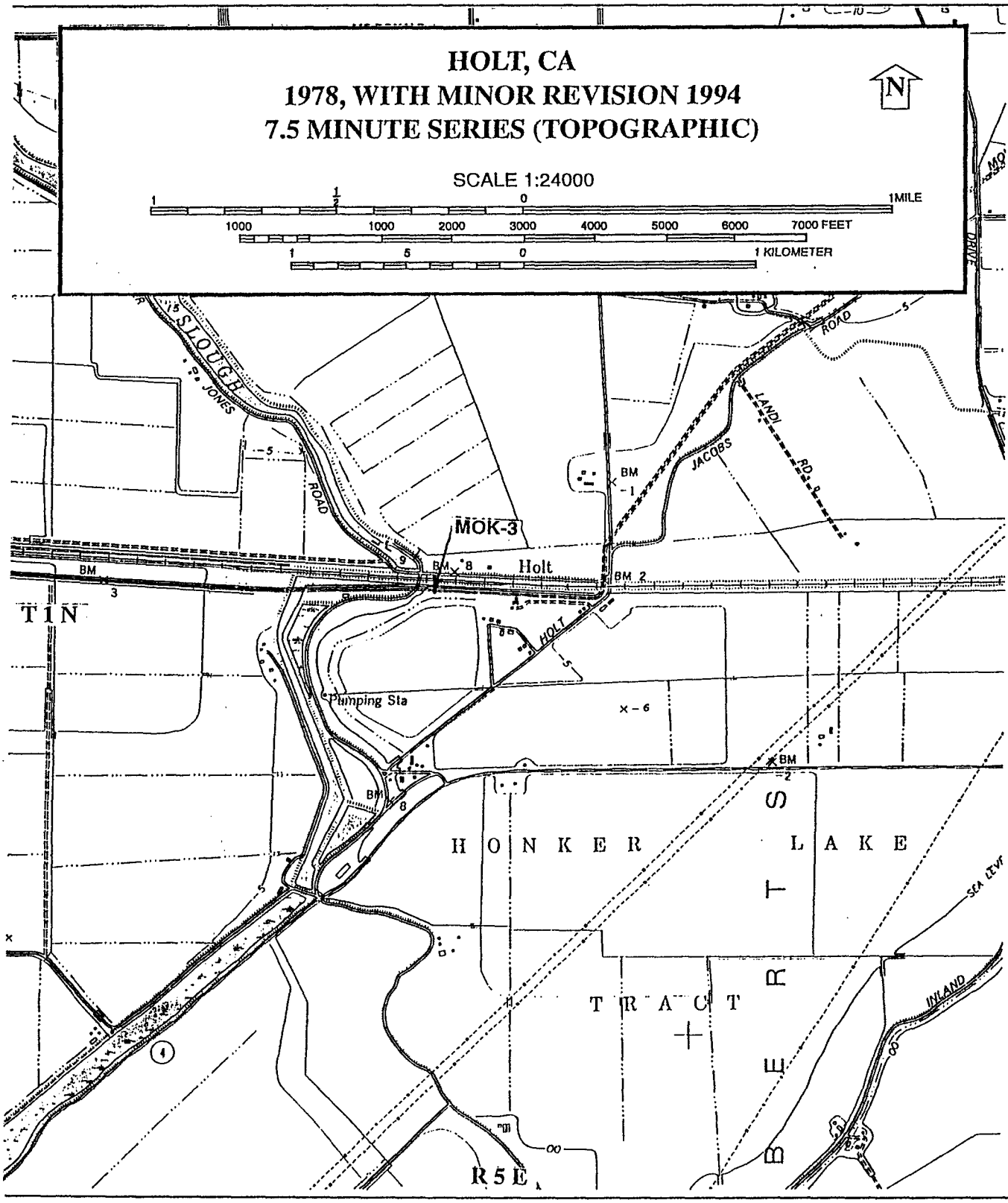
C-102097

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-3
*Map Name: _____ *Scale: _____ *Date of map: _____



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

C-102098

C-102098

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) MOK-4

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County San Joaquin

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Woodward Island Date 1978 T 1N; R 3E ; (unsectioned); MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

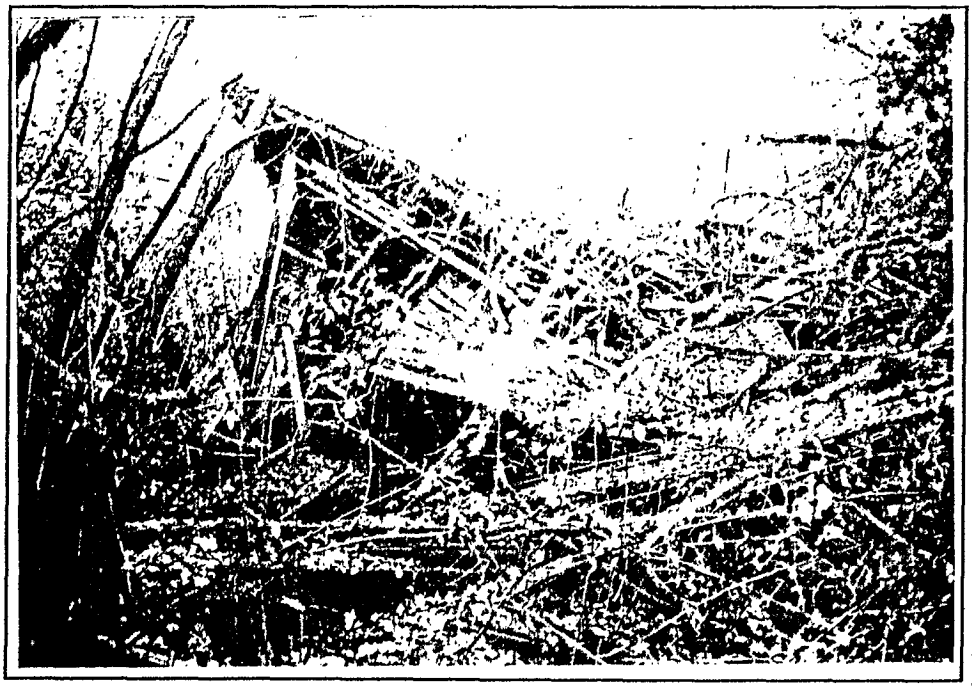
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 626620 mE/ 4199735 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the junction of State Route 4 and Bacon Island Road, turn west on Bacon Island Road, and drive for four miles to the Woodward Island Ferry. Take the Woodward Island Ferry across the (see continuation sheet)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of a collapsed residence with an associated shed, machinery, and farm implements. The collapsed residence was two stories and included an interior stairway with banister, landing, and newel posts, redwood ogee gutters, circular louvre vents, and other architectural features consistent with a Victorian structure. The area was reclaimed in 1902, and is noted on the 1917 Budd and Widdows map of San Joaquin County as "Woodward". This large Victorian at one time served as the headquarters for Woodward Island (Paterson, etal 1978:51).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16--collapsed farmhouse; HP4--Shed

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) PAR 95-338-BW-1 frame #15. View east. Nov. 14, 1995.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both ca. 1890's

*P7. Owner and Address: UNKNOWN

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Syda, K. Boice
PAR Environmental Svcs.,INC
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, Ca. 95816-0756

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-14-95

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Complete Survey of Mokelumne Aqueduct corridor from Stocton to Bixler.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Maniery, M. and K. Syda, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mokelumne Aqueduct Siesmic Upgrade Project, San Juaquin and Contra Costa County.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required Information

C—102099

C-102099

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-4
*Recorded by: K. Syda, K. Boice *Date 11-14-95 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

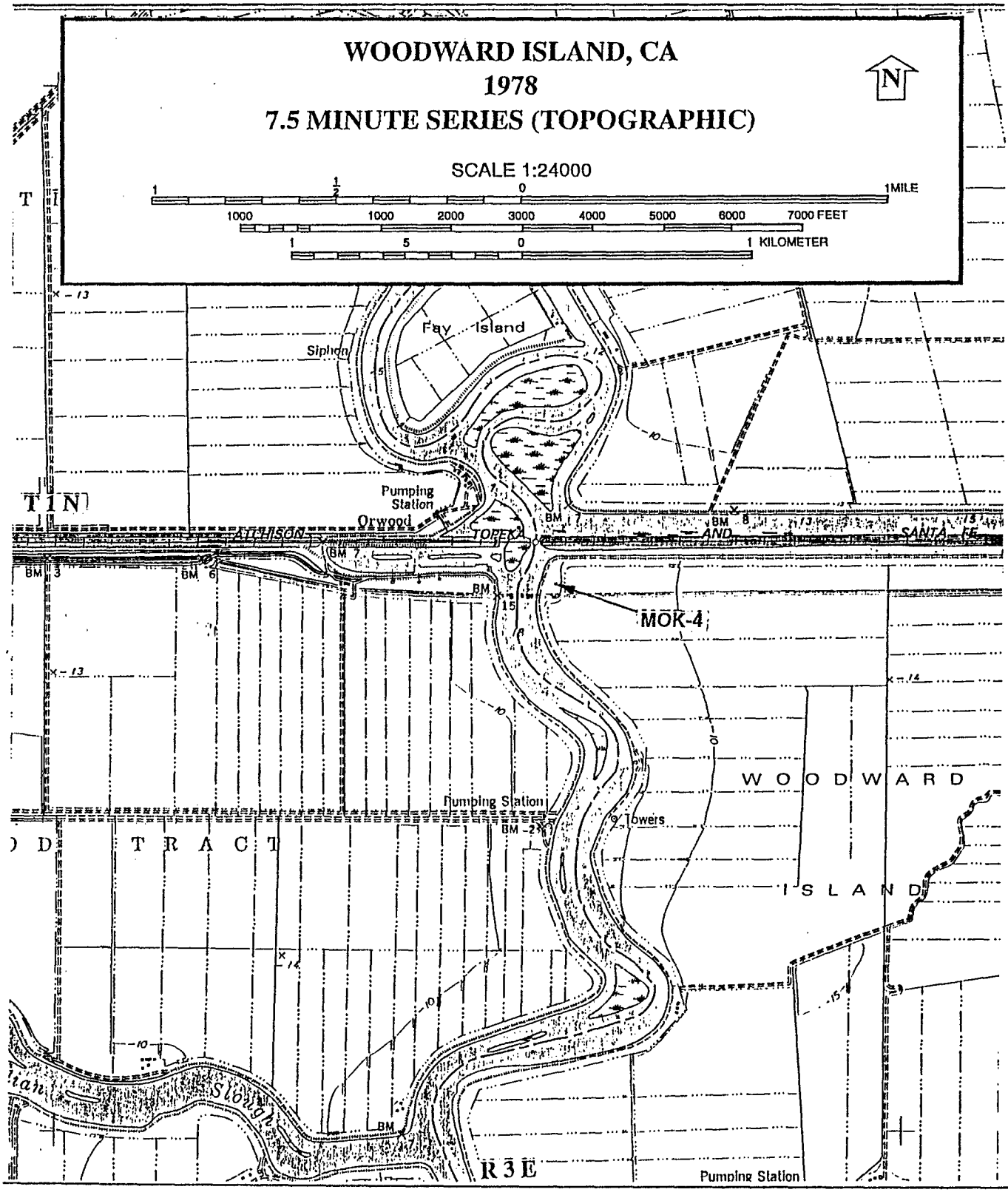
*P2e. Middle River and follow the river road north along the east side of the island for approximately two miles, and then west along the north edge of the island for 1.4 miles to the northwest corner of the island. Park here and walk south through the densely vegetated area adjacent to the road for about 200 feet. The resource (not visible from the road)is between the river road and the north side of the EBMUD aqueduct.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P3 of P3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-4
*Map Name: _____ *Scale: _____ *Date of map: _____



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

C—102101

C-102101

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 7
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) MOK-5

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted *a. County San Joaquin
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Woodward Island Date 1978 T 1N; R 3E ; (unsectioned) ; MDM B.M.

c. Address _____ City unsectioned Zip _____

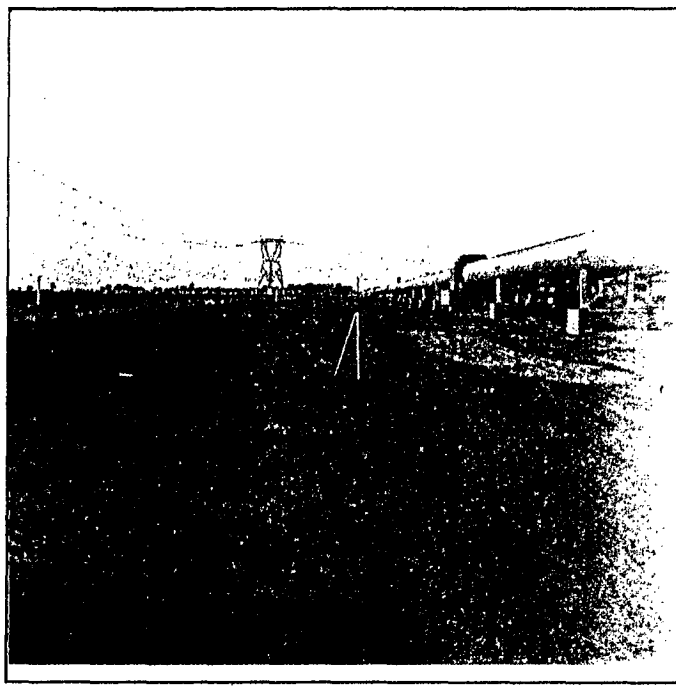
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 624890 mE/ 4199840 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the junction of State Route 4 and Bixler Road, turn north on Bixler Road and drive for approximately 3.5 miles to Orwood Road. Turn East on Orwood Road. The resource is located along the north side of Orwood Road, approximately 2.35 miles east of the junction with Bixler.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of a scatter of historic artifacts, including Asian ceramic fragments, various colored glass fragments, one brick fragment, and one horse shoe. The resource is located within the EBMUD right-of-way, between three large, above ground pipelines and Orwood Road. A buried petroleum pipeline passes through the south half of the resource. Annual grading within the right-of-way has crushed and disbursed the artifacts.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4--trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) PAR 95-338-BW-2 frame 5. View west. Nov. 14, 1995

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Ca. 1910's-1920's

*P7. Owner and Address:
East Bay Municipal Utility District, 375 11th Street. 5th Floor Oakland, Ca.

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Syda, K. Boice PAR Environmental Svcs., INC 1906 21st Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-14-95

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Complete Survey of Mokelumne Aqueduct corridor from Stockton to Bixler

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Maniery, M. and K. Syda, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mokelumne Aqueduct Siesmic Upgrade Project, San Juaquin and Contra Costa County.

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☒Artifact Record ☒Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Sketch map

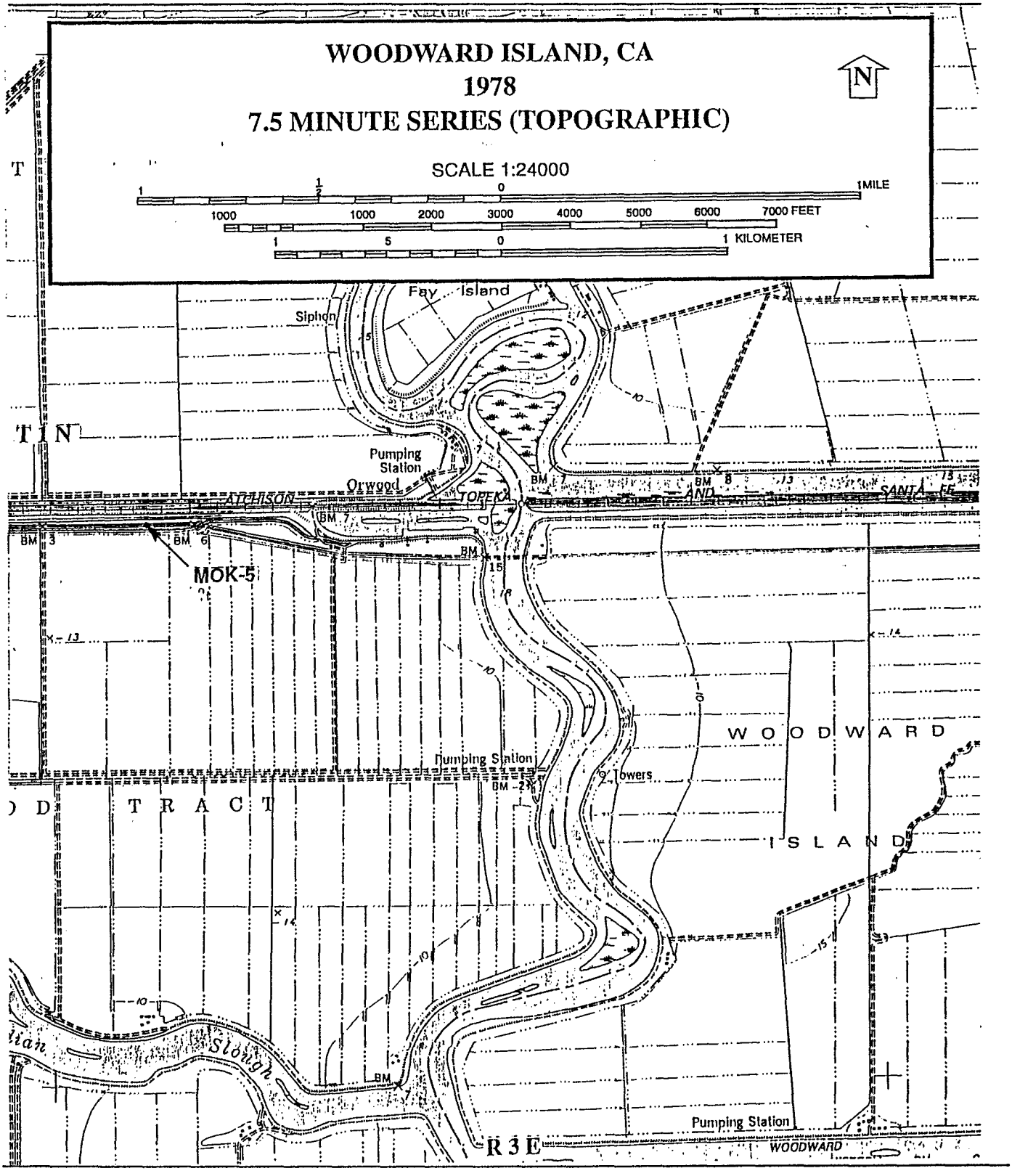
C-102102

C-102102

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page P2 of P2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-5
*Map Name: _____ *Scale: _____ *Date of map: _____



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

C-102103

C-102103

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

Page A1 of A5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) MOK-5

A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 115 M (E/W) × b. Width 25M (N/S)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other: _____
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain): _____

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Low Explain:
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☒ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): _____

A2. Depth: _____ ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: _____

*A3. **Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): _____

*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) None noted.

*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) See ARTIFACT RECORD.

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The site has been impacted by the construction and maintenance of the three East Bay MUD pipelines and a buried petroleum line.

*A8. **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction.) A canal is located approximately 30 meters north of the resource and Old River is located one mile east.

*A9. **Elevation:** 10 feet (amsl)

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) The site is located on an island in the San Joaquin delta, and is basically open and level with no vegetation. The soils are a dark brown, sandy silt with a large percentage of peat.

A11. Historical Information: The site is situated approximately 1,500 feet east of the location of Camp 1 and 1750 feet west of the location of Camp 2, as depicted on a 1917 map of the island. Orwood Tract was farmed by George Shima after it was reclaimed in 1903. Shima built camps to house his workers (often Asian) and maintained these camps until his death in 1926. Nearby Bacon Island has 12 intact camps built by Shima (Maniery M. 1993). The artifacts include numerous ceramic sherds of Asian manufacture and were probably deposited by laborers in the camp.

*A12. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations) The site may represent a refuse disposal area, associated with one or both of the labor camps depicted on the 1917 Budd and Widdows map.

A14. Remarks: The site is located within the East Bay Municipal District right-of-way and is subject to annual grading and other activities. Due to this disturbance it is uncertain if this deposit represents a buried deposit that has been partially disturbed, a surface sheet scatter of refuse, or a redeposit of material from another location. (see continuation form)

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references)

Budd and Widdows
1917 Map of San Joaquin County and vicinity, California

Maniery, M.
1993 *National Register of Historic places Determination of Eligilibity Report, Bacon Island Rural Historic District, San Joaquin County, California.* On file, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. Sacramento, CA

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See attached photo record.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

*A17. Form Prepared by: K. Syda Date: 11/22/95
Affiliation and Address: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. 1906 21st Street. Sacrameneto, Ca. 95814

State of California — The Resources Agency
Department of Parks and Recreation
ARTIFACT RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial _____

 Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-5

GLASS:
1-clear glass, heavy, mug handle w/seams
7-aqua fragments
3-amethyst fragments
4-light green fragments
3-olive fragments
1-Chinese medicine bottle
3-olive green bottle necks with applied lips
1-dark green bottle base with kick-up

CERAMIC:
2-white glazed porcelain bowl base fragment with blue transferprint design (clawed and tailed dragon with spines on back)
32-Chinese utilitarian brownware fragments
3-ceramic fragments with dashed line transferprint design
1-celadon bowl fragment
1-bamboo design bowl fragment
7-china fragments, some with blue transferprint design, (one with thatched roof house incorporated into design)
3-white improved earthenware fragments
1-china with green transferprint vine design inside of green border

METAL:
Brass rivet attached to leather
Horseshoe
Wire

OTHER:
white 4-hole glass button with rim
concrete fragments
plastic
shotgun shell
2-brick fragments

Note: Based on glass manufacturing techniques, the artifacts appear to date ca. 1910 to 1920.

C-102106

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial MOK-5

Page A4 of A5 **Project Name:** EBMUD **Year** 1995
Camera Format: Olympus 35mm Lens Size: 28mm.
Film Type and Speed: Ilford Plus 125 **Negatives Kept at:** PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
11	22	11:10	5	Aqueduct - Orwood Road, historic scatter	W	MOK-5
11	22	11:10	6	Aqueduct - Orwood Road, historic scatter	NE	MOK-5
11	22	11:10	7	Aqueduct - Orwood Road, historic scatter	N	MOK-5

DPR 523I (1/95)

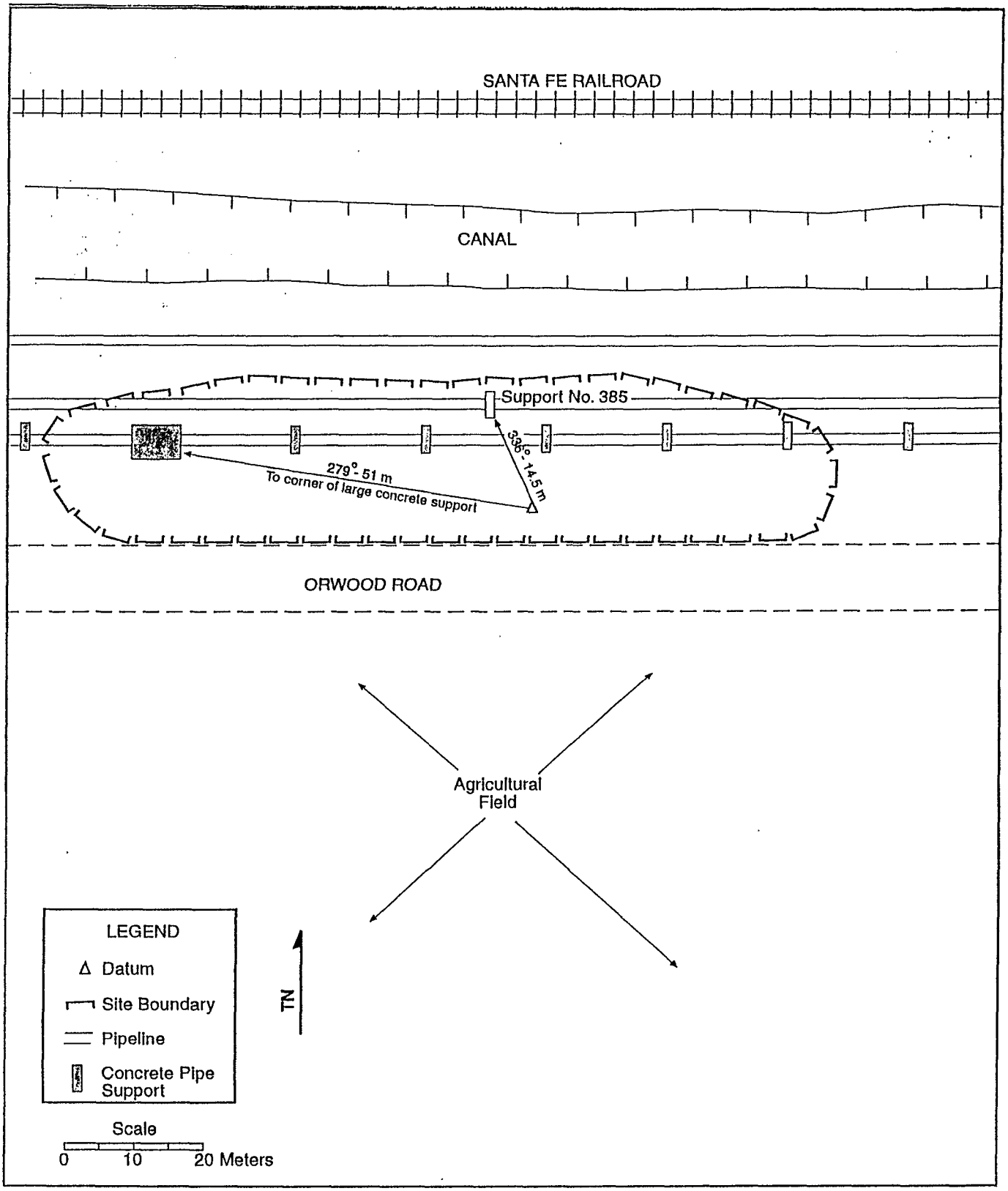
C—102107

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page A5 of A5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MOK-5
*Drawn by: Keith Syda *Date of map: 11/22/95



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information

C-102108

C-102108

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-CCO-148/H
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page P1 of P2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Contra Costa

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Woodward Island Date 1978 T 11N; R 3E ; (unsectioned); MD B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

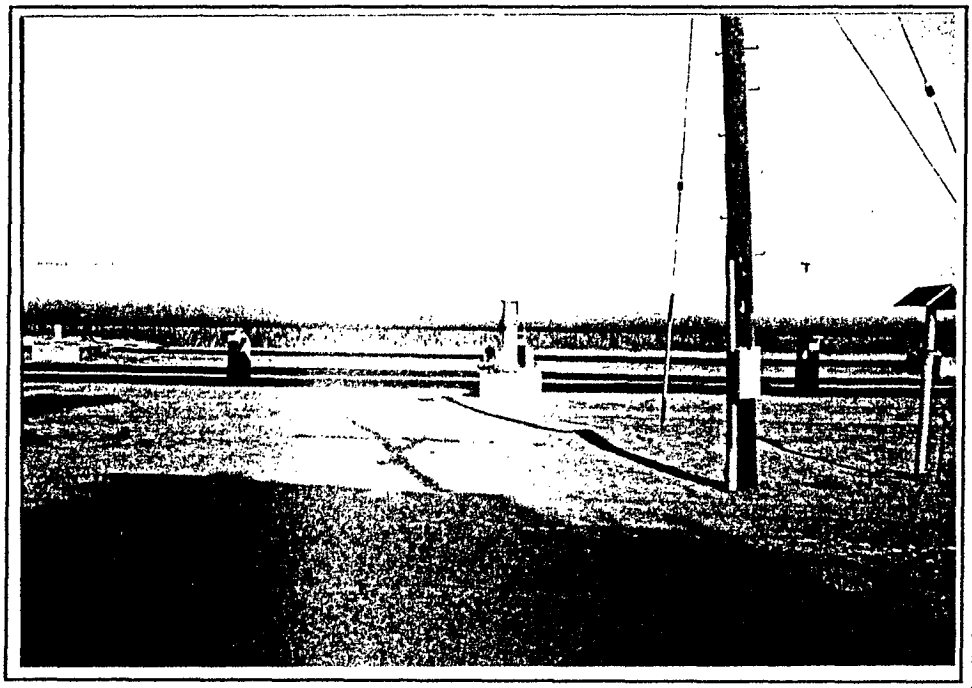
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 623390 mE/ 4199810 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the junction of State Route 4 and Bixler Road, turn north onto Bixler Road and drive for approximately 3.5 miles to Orwood Road. Turn east on Orwood Road. The resource is located along the north side of Orwood Road, approximately 1.4 miles east of the junction with Bixler Road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of a scatter of historic artifacts, including cobalt blue, brown, clear, green, and aqua glass fragments, various decorative and utilitarian Asian ceramics, and a few metal fragments.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4--trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) PAR 95-339-BW-2 frame 3. View north. Nov. 22, 1995.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
These ceramic types are typical of 1910's and 1920's Japanese labor camps.

*P7. Owner and Address:
East Bay Municipal District
375 11th Street 5th floor
Oakland, Ca.

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) M. Maniery, K. Syda, K. Boice. PAR Environmental Services, Inc 1906 21st Street. Sacramento, Ca. 95816

*P9. Date Recorded: 11-22-95

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Complete survey of Mokelumne Aqueduct corridor from Stockton to Bixler.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Maniery, M. and K. Syda, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mokelumne Aqueduct Seismic Upgrade Project, San Joaquin and Contra Costa County.

*Attachments:
☐NONE ☒Location Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☒Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Addendum

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information

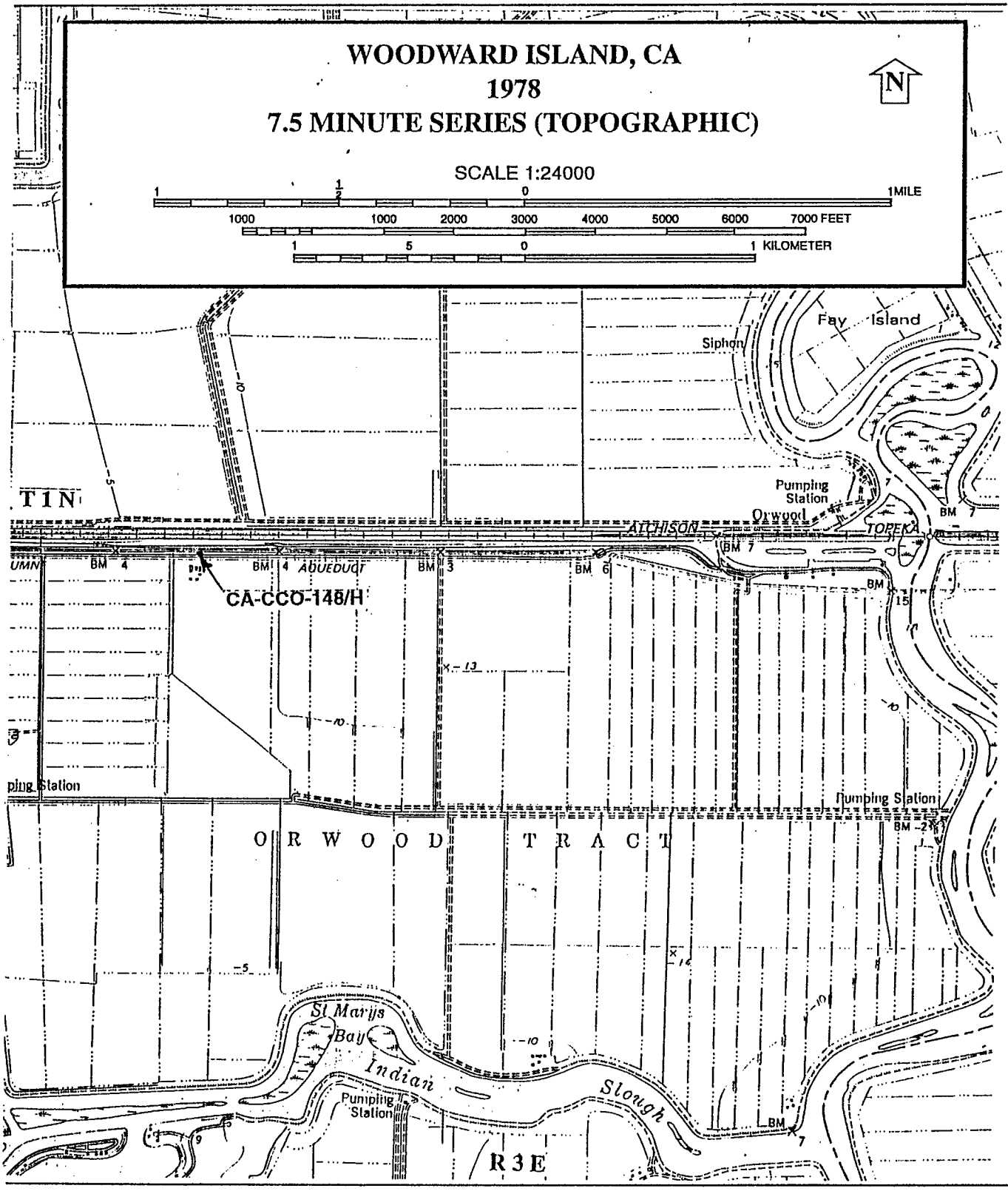
C—102109

C-102109

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial CA-CCO-148/H

Page P2 of P2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____
*Map Name: _____ *Scale: _____ *Date of map: _____



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

C-102110

C-102110

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial CA-CCO-148/H

Page A1 of A5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) _____

A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 85m (E/W) × b. Width 20m (N/S)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other: _____
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined ☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): _____

A2. Depth: _____ ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: _____

*A3. **Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☒ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): _____

*A4. **Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) None noted

*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) See ARTIFACT RECORD

*A6. ***Were Specimens Collected?*** ☒ No ☐ Yes *(If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)*

*A7. **Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The resource may be the result of impacts which occurred in the 1930's during the construction of the Oakland pipeline. According to Wedel (1935), a large amount of earth was bulldozed into the area from a prehistoric/historic mound to the south to fill a slough/depression. On-going impacts include probable annual grading of East Bay MUD right-of-way.

*A8. **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction.) A canal is located approximately 30 meters north.

*A9. **Elevation:**

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) The resource is located within the Delta and is flat, open and devoid of vegetation. The soil is a dark brown (high peat content) sandy loam.

A11. Historical Information: The site is situated approximately 1,500 feet east of the location of Camp 1 and 1750 feet west of the location of Camp 2, as depicted on a 1917 map of the island. Orwood Tract was farmed by George Shima after it was reclaimed in 1903. Shima built camps to house his workers (often Asian) and maintained these camps until his death in 1926. Nearby Bacon Island has 12 intact camps built by Shima (Maniery M. 1993). The artifacts include numerous ceramic sherds of Asian manufacture and were probably deposited by laborers in the camp.

*A12. **Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:**

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations) The site was originally recorded in 1935 by W. Wedel and was described as a prehistoric burial and habitation site and included a mound measuring 75 yards east/west by 25 yards north/south and 3 to 4 feet high. The mound had just been scraped northward to fill in a low marshy tract. The scraping had exposed a number of burials and associated artifacts. The site was re-recorded in 1990 by Bramlette, Thompson, and Praetzellis of Sonoma State University. At that time, the historic artifact scatter was identified. The prehistoric portion of the site had apparently been completely obliterated, although mention is made that "Bramlette found obsidian flakes." The (see continuation form)

current investigation identified only historic artifacts that appears to be a secondary deposit.

A14. Remarks: A few additional glass and ceramic fragments are sporadically scattered beyond the site limits to the east and west.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references)

Wedel, Waldo
1935. Site record and notes for CA-CCO-148/H on file, Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, California.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): PAR 95-338-BW-2 frame 3. View north. Nov. 1995.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

*A17. Form Prepared by: Keith Syda Date: 11-22-95
Affiliation and Address: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. 1906 21st Street. Sacramento, Ca. 95814

State of California — The Resources Agency
Department of Parks and Recreation
ARTIFACT RECORD

Primary # _____
Trinomial CA-CCO-148/H

Page A3 of A5 Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

GENERAL:

Scatter of material. Artifacts are crushed and mostly nondiagnostic. The majority of material consists of glass (80%), ceramics (15%), and a few pieces of metal and modern garbage (5%).

GLASS:

Colors include clear (70%), sun-altered amethyst (1%), amber (25%), aqua (1%), cobalt (1%), green Seven-Up type (2%) and one piece olive. Most amber fragments appear to be recent beer bottles, as do the green colored fragments.

1-clear rectangular bottle base

CERAMIC:
3-white china fragments
2-Chinese utilitarian brownware fragments
6-Celadon fragments (including one bowl base fragment)
13-white improved earthenware fragments

OTHER:
Oyster shell fragments
Mussell shell fragments

Type Key: (list abbreviations used)	Condition Key:
	F Fragmentary C Complete Other:

DPR 523K-Test (12/93)

C-102113

C-102113

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-CCO-148/H

Page A4 of A5 Project Name: EBMUD Year 1995
Camera Format: Olympus 35mm Lens Size: 28mm. Film
Type and Speed: Ilford Plus 125 Negatives Kept at: PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
11	22	10:45	1	Mokelume Aqueduct - Orwood Road	NE	CA-CCO-148/H
11	22	10:45	2	Mokelume Aqueduct - Orwood Road,	N	CA-CCO-148/H
11	22	10:45	3	Mokelume Aqueduct - Orwood Road,	N	CA-CCO-148/H
11	22	10:50	4	Datum, Mokelume Aqueduct - Orwood Road	NW	CA-CCO-148/H

DPR 523I (1/95)

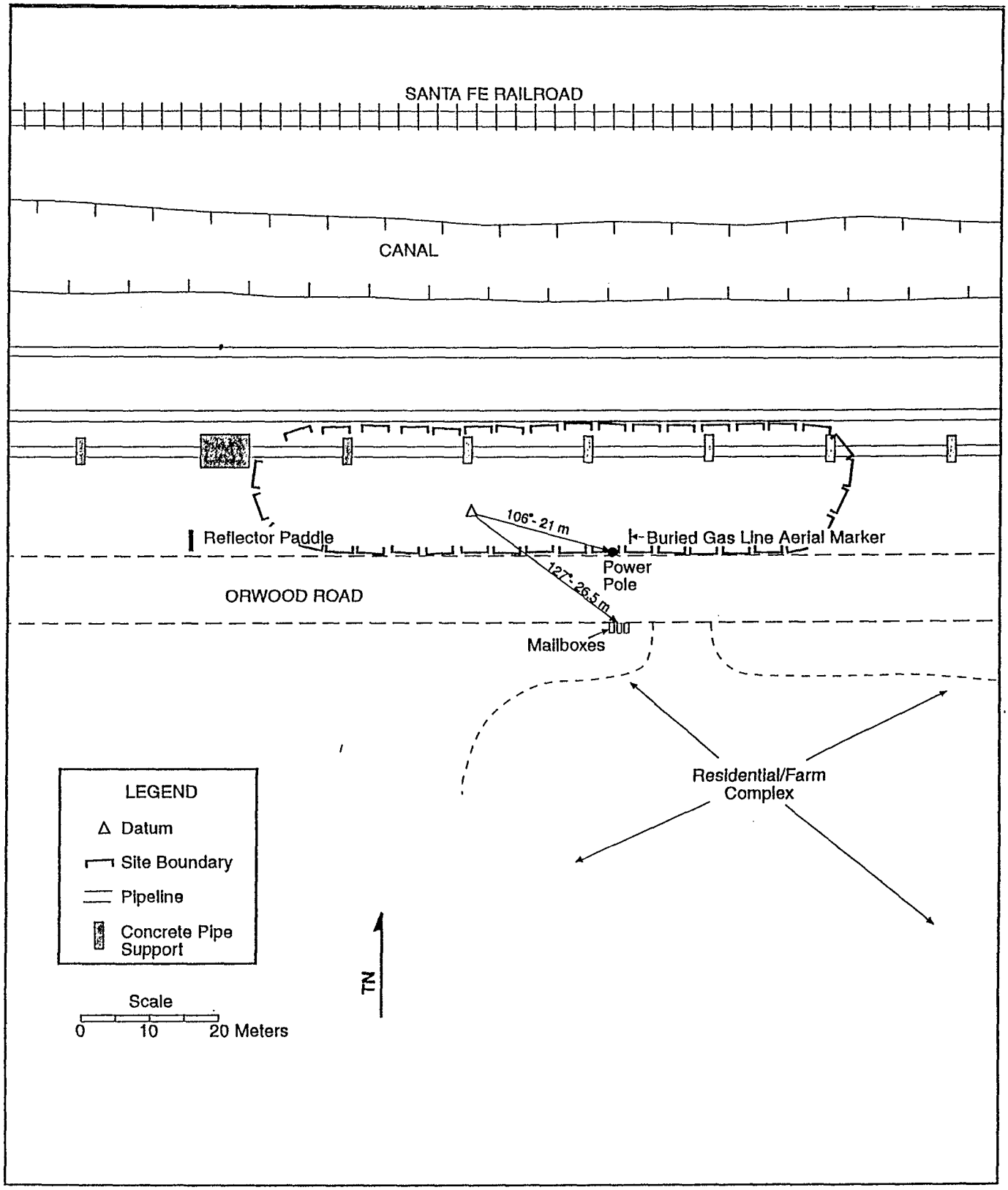
C—102114

C-102114

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial CA-CCO-148/H

Page A5 of A5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)
*Drawn by: Keith Syda *Date of map: 11/22/95



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information

C-102115

C-102115

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SJO-232/H Supplement ☐

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

Page 1 of 9 .

1. County: San Joaquin

2. USGS Quad: Woodward Island (7.5') 1978 (15') _____ Photorevised _____

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 | 628880 | m Easting | 4191982 | m Northing ( )

4. Township 1N Range 3E ; ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of Section _____ Base Mer. MDB&M ( )
(unsectioned area)

5. Map Coordinates: 283 mmS 335 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 10 ft. ( )

7. Location: South on Bacon Island Road from Hwy. 4 to Woodward Island ferry. Cross Middle River on the ferry to Woodward Island. Turn right onto dirt road and travel north about 2¼ miles; pass by the Mokelumne Aqueduct Pump Station #2455 and veer left onto dirt road that leads off and down the levee; the site is here. Site is 308 (X)

8. Prehistoric ____ Historic X Protohistoric ____ 9. Site Description The site consists of a scatter of historic debris to include agricultural material and mechanical equipment; also present is a barracks, house; mess hall, and three outbuildings. The site is found in the NE corner of Woodward Island and measures 350 ft. E/W tending and (X)

10. Area 182 m(N-S) x 107 m(E-W) 19474 m². ( )
Method of Determination: Paced and estimated from map.

11. Depth: Not determined cm Method of Determination: N/A ( )

12. Features: House, barracks, mess hall, latrine, and three other outbuildings. ( )

13. Artifacts: Artifacts consist of delapidated plows and boat, two types of stoves (commercial and domestic), a gas heater, two types of refrigerators (commercial and domestic), , a water heater, and some historic debris to include glass, ceramic, metal (X)

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: None ( )

15. Date Recorded: 3/28/91 16. Recorded By: P. Brunmeier, L. Naill, & B. Gill ( )

17. Affiliation and Address Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center Cultural Resources Facility Rohnert Park, Ca. 94928 ( )

See Continuation Sheet (X)

C-102116

C-102116

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SJO-232H (Mo. Yr.)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

18. Human Remains: None found. ( )

19. Site Disturbances: Natural dilapidation. The barracks is listing to the south; it is bowed at the mid way point up the building. The possibility of the area being flooded is great because of the placement of the barracks below and next to the levee. ( )

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): There is a possible well at the site; Middle River and the (x)

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Old valley grasslands now cultivated croplands. Plant List ( )

22. Vegetation (on site): Walnut, Cottonwood, Thistle, a melon patch, cultivated fields, and non-native plants/grasses. ( )

23. Site Soil: Sandy loam on top, possible peat underneath. Sandy loam is tan in color ( )

24. Surrounding Soil: Peat which is black in color. ( )

25. Geology: Alluvial flood plain (old marsh floor). ( )

26. Landform: Flood plain/marsh floor. ( )

27. Slope: 0 degrees ( ) 28. Exposure: Open flat ground; sheltered on the (x)

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Coleman Foley P.O. Box 433 Hayward, Ca. 94543 ( )

30. Remarks: The site shows signs as a migrant workers community. ( )

31. References: None ( )

32. Name of Project: Los Vaqueros 1991 Allen Brandt ( )

33. Type of Investigation: Anthropological Resources Survey; surface survey ( )

34. Site Accession Number: Unknown Curated At: N/A ( )

35. Photos: Black and White, 35mm photos. ( )

See Continuation Sheet (X)

C-102117

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SJO-232/H ___ Mo. ___ Yr.

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

Item No.	Continuation
7	degrees/72m from pump station, and is found in the NE corner of Woodward Island at the conjunction of the cross canal, which connects Old and Middle Rivers, and Middle River.
8	600 ft. N/S tending.
13	domestic refuse, and auto parts (possible tractor parts too).
20	cross canal are east and west about 20m of the site

C-102118

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SJO-232H (Mo. / Yr.)

ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

Camera and Lens Types: Nikon FM2 w/28mm lens, 1:2.8 f stop
Film Type and Speed: Kodak Plus-X pan 125 (PX 135-24)
On File at:

Mo.	Day	Time	Exposure/ Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession Number
04	27	12pm	10	Frontal view of site.	N.W.	
"	"	"	11	Farm equipment.	N.W.	
"	"	"	12	Outbuildings with mechanical parts, gardening equipment, and other items.	S.E.	
"	"	"	13	Barracks type building which is lilting to approx. the east side (collapsing structure).	N.W.	
"	"	"	14	Food services building (?)/ Mess hall (?)	S.W.	
"	"	"	15	Rear view of site to include other collapsed buildings and one standing.	N.E.	

C—102119

C-102119

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SDI-2321/H (Mo. Yr.)

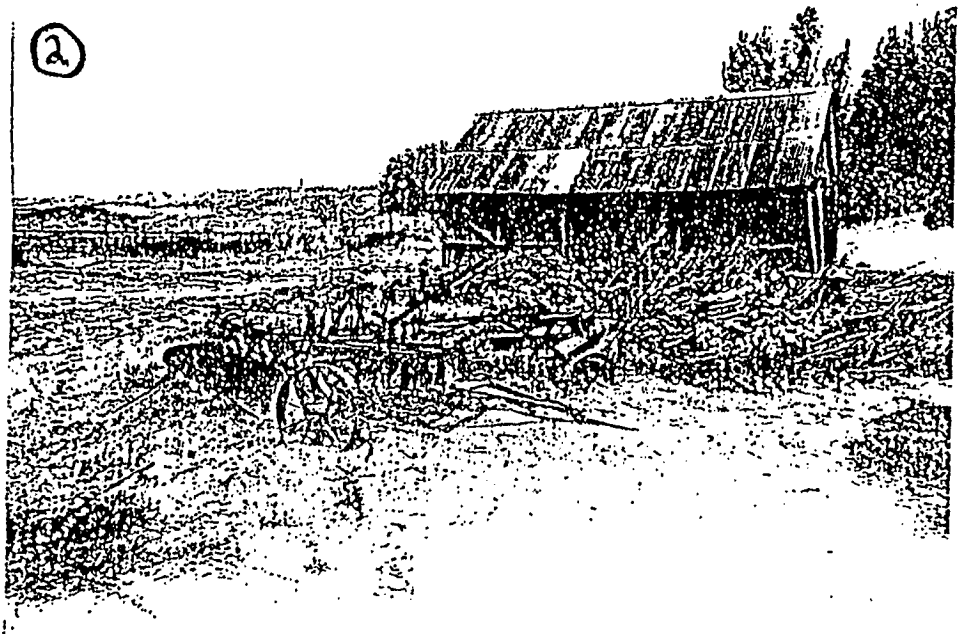
ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

Camera and Lens Types	On File at:
Film Type and Speed	

(1)

(2)



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

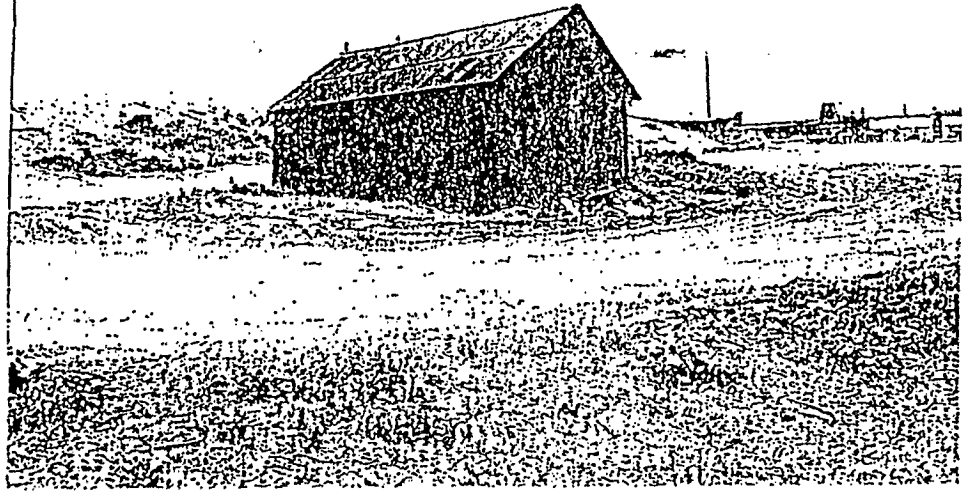
Permanent Trinomial: CA-SJO-232H
Mo. Yr.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

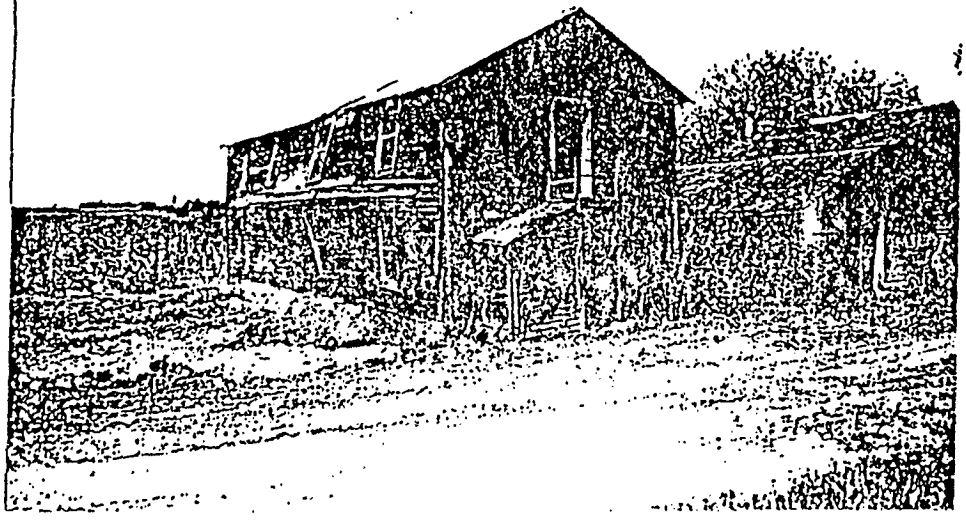
Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

Camera and Lens Types	On File at:
Film Type and Speed	

(3)



(4)



C-102121

C-102121

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

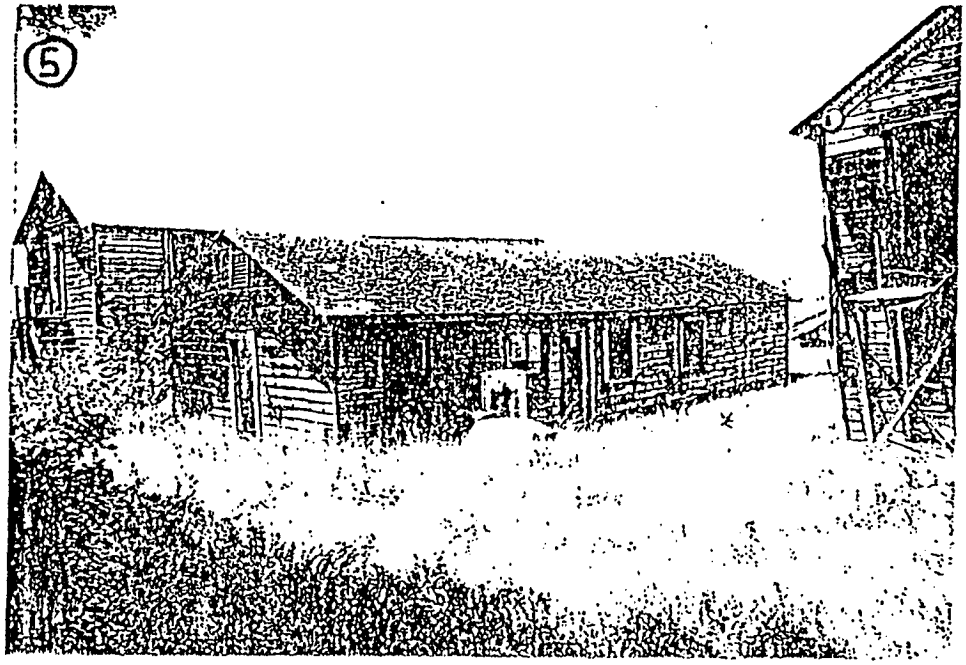
Permanent Trinomial: CA-SSO-2321H
Mo. Yr.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

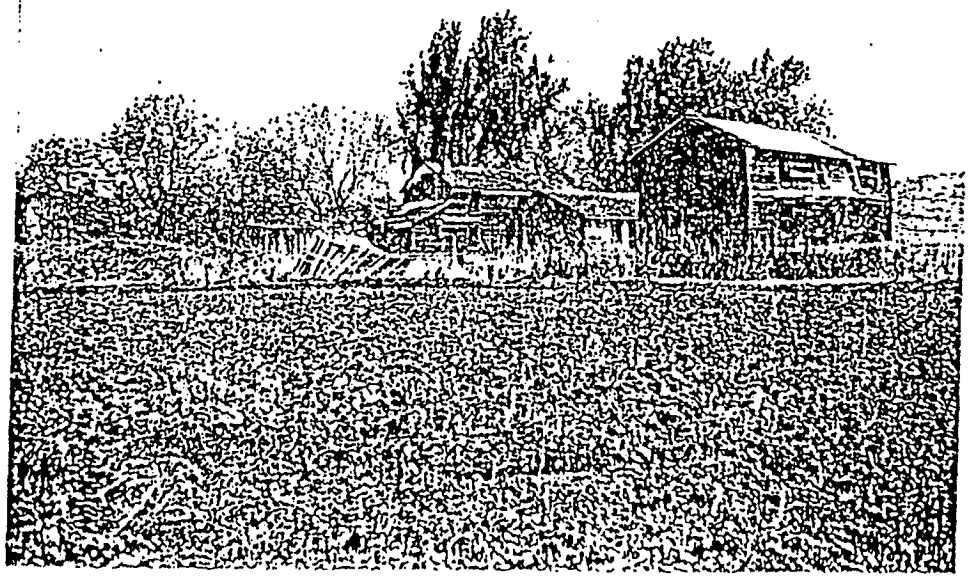
Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

Camera and Lens Types	On File at:
Film Type and Speed	

(5)



(6)



C-102122

C-102122

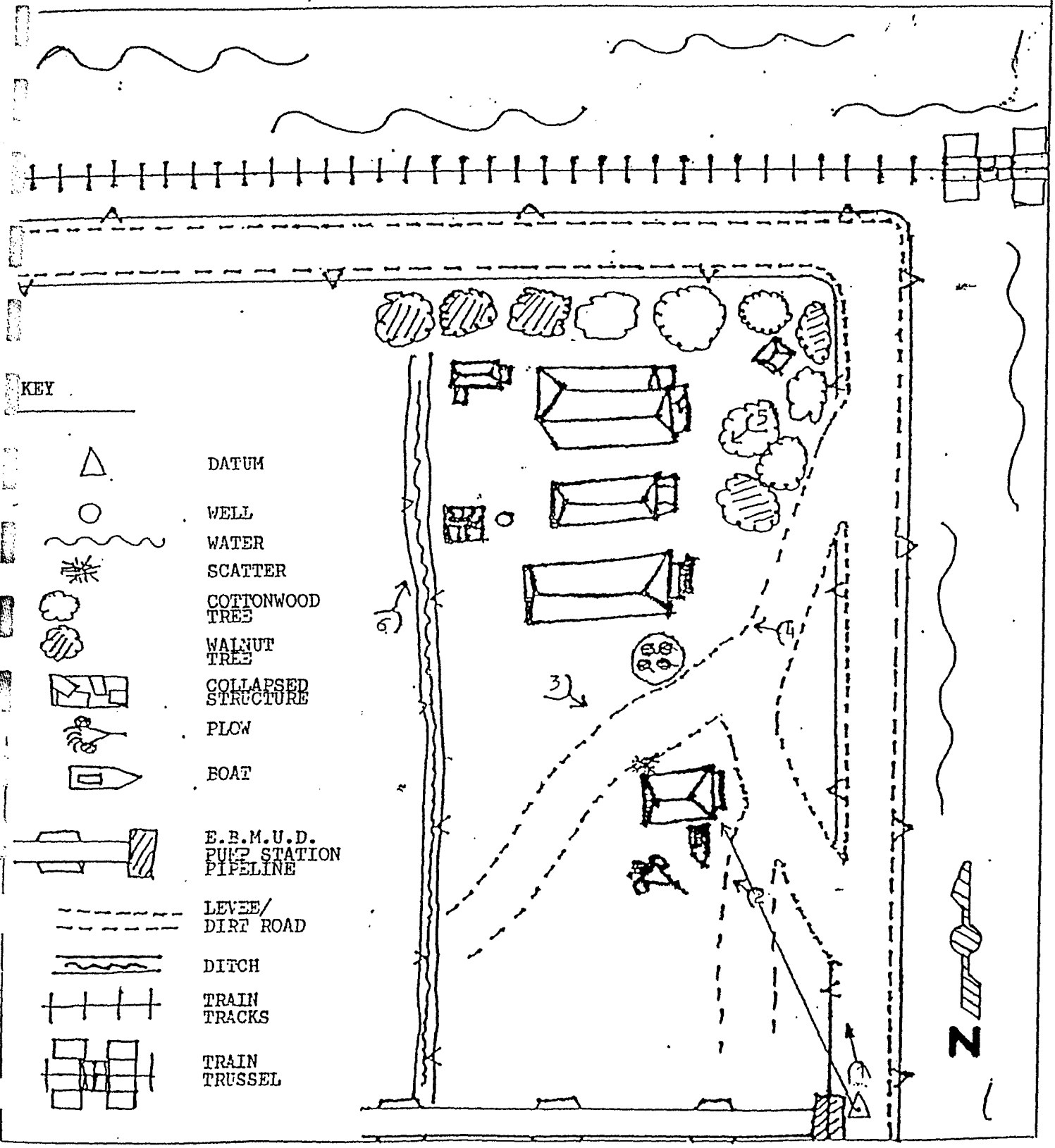
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SSO-232H

Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"



C-102123

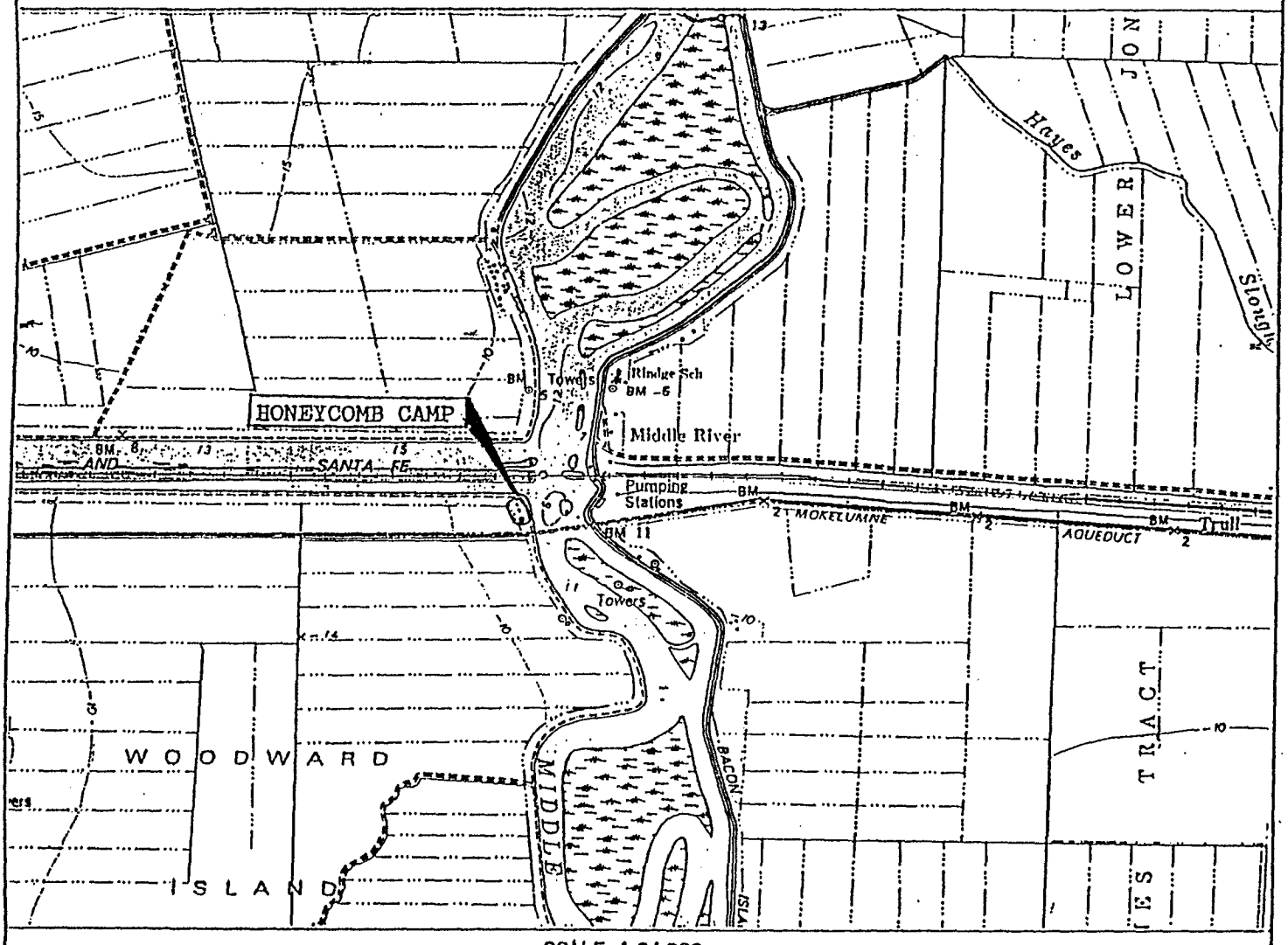
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SOL-232H
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: "Honeycomb Camp"

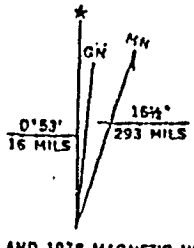
Page 9 of 9.



SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

WOODWARD ISLAND, CALIF.
N3752.5–W12130/7.5

1978

AMS 1659 I NE—SERIES V895

C—102124

C-102124

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6

Page B1 of B2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 1, Woodward Island Camp 9

B1. Historic Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Shed

B2. Common Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Shed

B3. Original Use: Shed B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A; frame agricultural shed

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The exact date of construction of this shed is unknown, but it appears to have been built between the 1910s and 1930s. The shed is a one-story rectangular structure with low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters. The roof is supported with trusses and is clad in corrugated metal. The building is post and beam with vertical tongue and groove (4 inch) siding on the interior only; there was apparently never any exterior siding. A door, constructed of vertical boards, is located on the north side of the building, while two openings on the south side may have also been doorways. There are no windows in the shed, only openings covered with chicken wire. The building sits directly on the earth, with no foundation. The interior of the shed consists of two rooms, both with wide board flooring. A small workbench on the east wall is the only furniture in the building The structure was never electrified and appears to retain its integrity, but is in an extremely deteriorated condition.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Two boarding houses (Buildings 2 and 4); mess hall (Building 3); two collapsed sheds; walnut and cottonwood trees; old farming equipment.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

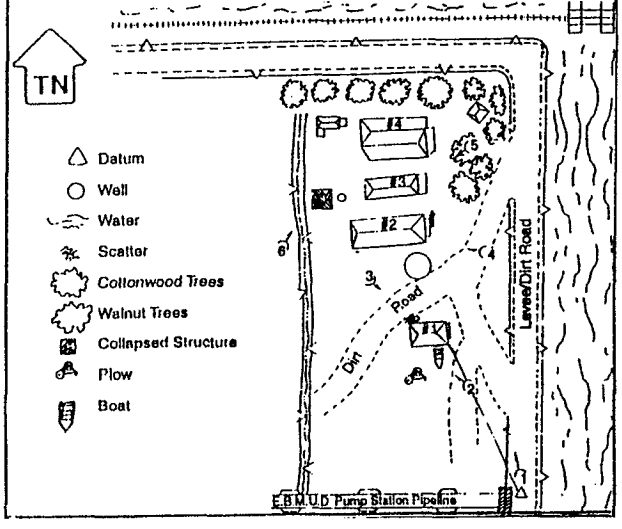
*B10. Significance: Theme Agricultural Development Area San Joaquin Delta

Period of Significance ca. 1907-1940s Property Type Labor camp Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Camp 9 was one of several labor camps established on Woodward Island after its reclamation in 1902. At that time the island was owned by Woodward and W. H. Wolfe and Sons, San Francisco produce merchants, who continued to own the land until sold to the Woodward Island Company ca. 1912. Evidently a variety of crops were raised on the island; a 1915 map indicates that it was planted to beans and today raises corn. By 1917 nine labor camps had been established on the island, which encompassed over 2,072 acres, and were apparently operated by one or more tenant farmers. According to information in chattel mortgage records, Hop Goon was leasing land on Woodward Island in 1903 and Yow Fook in 1917; other lands were mortgaged to Anglo-American farmers. By 1937 the W-Z Company had built a warehouse in the vicinity. The extant buildings at the camp appear to date from the 1900s to the 1930s, but are lacking in integrity due to their deteriorated condition. Better examples may be found on other Delta islands, including the labor camps of George Shima on neighboring Bacon Island.

The shed at Camp 9 was constructed sometime between the 1910s and 1930s, apparently for use in repairing and maintaining equipment used in the agricultural enterprises at the camp. While an interesting element of the labor camp, it is lacking in integrity and does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, it is associated with the agricultural development of the San Joaquin Delta. However, it is not associated with

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

C-102125

C-102125

any persons significant in our past (Criterion B), nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, the possibility existed that it might be eligible because it possessed distinctive architectural characteristics. It is lacking in integrity, however, due to its deteriorated condition, rendering it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3, Multiple Family property; HP33, Farm

*B12. References: *Cultural Resources Investigation for the Mokelumne Aqueduct Seismic Upgrade Project, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties, California.* Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates, Sacramento, by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento, July 1996. Archaeological Site Record for CA-SJO-232H, "Honeycomb Camp." Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center Cultural Resources Facility, Rohnert Park, CA. 1991.

B13. Remarks: All of the buildings have deteriorated greatly since they were originally recorded in 1991 and are in an advanced state of deterioration.

*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd.
P.O. Box 2040, Murphys, CA 95247
*Date of Evaluation: 30 July 1996

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6

Page B1 of B *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 2, Woodward Island Camp 9

B1. Historic Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Boarding House

B2. Common Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Boarding House

B3. Original Use: Boarding House B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This building was almost completely collapsed, with only the lower front elevation and a portion of the south wall standing. The building, however, appears in a photograph taken in 1991 as a two-story structure, much like Building 4 (Sonoma State University 1991). It was apparently also occupied as a boarding house. Remnant architectural elements noted included a collapsed front gable roof, balloon frame construction, horizontal board siding with end boards, one-over-one light double-hung sash, a central front doorway beneath a central louvre in the gable end, and a door with one light and three recessed panels. Based upon the observed elements, the building may have been constructed as early as the 1910s, but the door dates to the 1930s.

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Shed (Building 1), boarding house (Building 4), two collapsed sheds, walnut and cottonwood trees.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

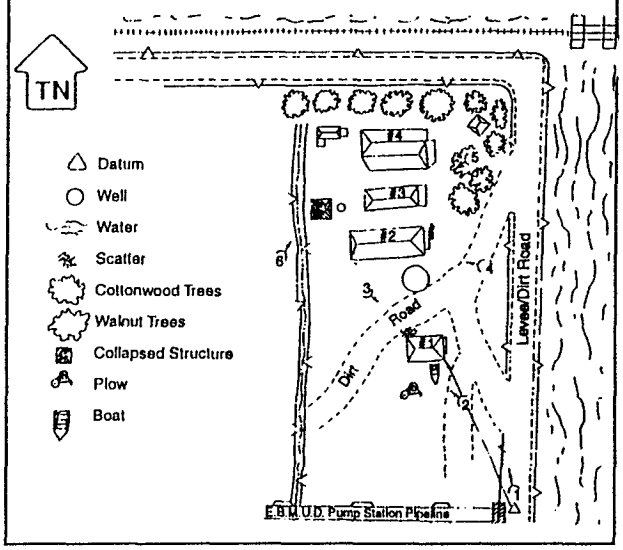
*B10. Significance: Theme Agricultural Development Area San Joaquin Delta

Period of Significance ca.1907-1940s Property Type Labor camp Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Camp 9 was one of several labor camps established on Woodward Island after its reclamation in 1902. At that time the island was owned by Woodward and W. J. Wolfe and Sons, San Francisco produce merchants, who continued to own the land until sold to the Woodward Island Company ca. 1912. Evidently a variety of crops were raised on the island; a 1915 map indicates that it was planted to beans and today raises corn. By 1917 nine labor camps had been established on the island, which encompassed over 2,072 acres, and were apparently operated by one or more tenant farmers. According to information in chattel mortgage records, Hop Goon was leasing land on Woodward Island in 1903 and Yow Fook in 1917; other lands were mortgaged to Anglo-American farmers. By 1937 the W-Z Company had built a warehouse in the vicinity. The extant buildings at the camp appear to date from the 1900s to the 1930s, but are lacking integrity due to their deteriorated condition. Better examples may be found on other Delta islands, including the labor camps of George Shima on neighboring Bacon Island.

This boarding house on Camp 9 was constructed sometime between the 1910s and 1930s for use as a boarding house for the agricultural workers on the island. While an element of the labor camp, it is lacking in integrity and does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, it is associated with the agricultural development of the San Joaquin Delta. However, it is not associated with any persons significant in our past (Criterion B), nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, the possibility existed that it might be eligible because it possessed distinctive

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523B (1/95) *Required information

C-102127

C-102127

architectural characteristics. It is lacking in integrity, however, as it has completely collapsed, rending it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3, Multiple Family Property; HP33, Farm

*B12. References: *Cultural Resources Investigation for the Mokelumne Aqueduct Seismic Upgrade Project, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties, California.* Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates, Sacramento, by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento, July 1996. Archaeological Site Record for CA-SJO-232H, "Honeycomb Camp." Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center Cultural Resources Facility, Rohnert Park, CA. 1991.

B13. Remarks: All of the buildings have deteriorated greatly since they were originally recorded in 1991 and are in an advanced state of deterioration.

*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd.
P. O. Box 2040, Murphys, CA 95247

*Date of Evaluation: 30 July 1996

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6

Page B1 of B2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 3, Woodward Island Camp 9

B1. Historic Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Mess Hall

B2. Common Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Mess Hall

B3. Original Use: Mess Hall B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This mess hall is a one-story rectangular frame building with a low-pitched shingled front-gable roof with eave boards. The structure is supported with two-by-four inch balloon framing, clad in horizontal lap siding. Primary access is through a central front doorway; other doors are located in the central north side, rear south side, and west rear elevation. Fenestration consisted of one-over-one light double-hung sash, all now broken. The only remaining door has one light above three recessed panels; the lock set has a standard round metal knob. Floor and foundation for the building is concrete. The interior of the building consists of a large front dining hall and a rear kitchen with pass-through. The walls are clad in composition board. Electrical sockets were standard type ceramic. Three wooden benches and a wooden table were noted in the dining room, while a commercial stove, metal sink, and table were located in the kitchen. Although apparently unaltered since its construction in the 1930s, the building is in an extremely deteriorated condition, wit holes knocked in the walls, doors and windows no longer extant, and boards removed.

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Shed (Building 1), two boarding houses (Buildings 2 and 4), two collapsed sheds, cottonwood and walnut trees.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

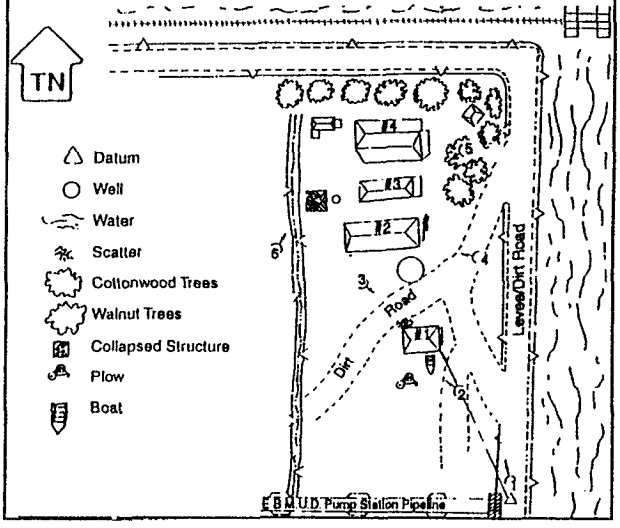
*B10. Significance: Theme Agricultural Development Area San Joaquin Delta

Period of Significance ca. 1907-1940s Property Type Labor Camp Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Camp 9 was one of several labor camps established on Woodward Island after its reclamation in 1902. At that time the island was owned by Woodward and W. H. Wolfe and Sons, San Francisco produce merchants, who continued to own the land until sold to the Woodward Island Company ca. 1912. Evidently a variety of crops were raised on the island; a 1915 map indicates that it was planted to beans and today raises corn. By 1917 nine labor camps had been established on the island, which encompassed over 2,072 acres, and were apparently operated by one or more tenant farmers. According to information in chattel mortgage records, Hop Goon was leasing land on Woodward Island in 1903 and Yow Fook in 1917; other lands were mortgaged to Anglo-American farmers. By 1937, the W-Z Company had built a warehouse in the vicinity. The extant buildings at the camp appear to date from the 1900s to the 1930s, but are lacking in integrity due to their deteriorated condition. Better examples may be found on other Delta Islands, including the labor camps of George Shima on neighboring Bacon Island.

The mess hall at Camp 9 was constructed during the 1930s, for use as a dining hall and kitchen for the agricultural workers at the camp. While an interesting element of the labor camp, it is lacking in integrity and does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

C—102129

C-102129

criteria. Under Criterion A, it is associated with the agricultural development of the San Joaquin Delta. However, it is not associated with any persons significant in our past (Criterion B), nor is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, the possibility existed that it might be eligible because it possessed distinctive architectural characteristics. It is lacking in integrity, however, due to its deteriorated condition, rendering it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3, Multiple Family Property; HP33, Farm

*B12. References: *Cultural Resources Investigation for the Mokelumne Aqueduct Seismic Upgrade Project, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties, California.* Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates, Sacramento, by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento, July 1996. Archaeological Site Record for CA-SJO-232H, "Honeycomb Camp." Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center Cultural Resources Facility, Rohnert Park, CA. 1991.

B13. Remarks: All of the buildings have deteriorated greatly since they were originally recorded in 1991 and are in an advanced state of deterioration.

*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd.
P.O. Box 2040, Murphys, CA 95247

*Date of Evaluation: 30 July 1996

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6

Page B1 of B2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 4, Woodward Island Camp 9

B1. Historic Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Boarding House

B2. Common Name: Woodward Island Camp 9 Boarding House

B3. Original Use: Boarding House B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This boarding house appears to be the oldest standing structure at Camp 9, dating possibility to the early 1900s. It is a two-story rectangular structure with front-gable shingled roof with boxed eaves. A one-story kitchen with a shed roof is located on the rear west elevation and appears to be original. A ca. 1930s bathroom addition, with a shed roof, is located on the rear north elevation. The building is constructed of two-by-four inch balloon framing, clad in horizontal board V-Rustic siding and end boards. Primary access is through a central front doorway; other exterior doors are located on the lower story north rear side elevation and from the bathroom on the north side. A doorway in the second story front elevation is accessed via a wooden stairway. Original doors remaining in the building are wood frame with four recessed panels; door hardware consists of exterior locksets with rimlocks. The bathroom door is wood, with five recessed panels, and dating to the 1930s. Fenestration consisted of one-over-one light frame double-hung sash and flanked with the front entry, as well as being located along both sides of the building on the upper and lower stories. A brick chimney, with holes for stove pipes, is located on the west interior wall. The foundation for the building is wood posts, set directly on the earth. The interior wall surfaces are clad in vertical 3-inch tongue and groove, painted white. The floor plan consists of two rooms in the front, a central hallway with stairway to the upper story, the rear kitchen, and the added bathroom. Interior wiring was encased in metal conduit, canopies for original light fixtures were metal and appeared to have once held standard schoolroom-type globes. Although the building does not appear to have been altered since its original construction, it has been stripped, with much of the board siding, flooring, and interior tongue and groove wall cladding removed and placed in piles around the building, which appears to be in imminent danger of collapsing.

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Shed (Building 1), Boarding House (Building 2), two collapsed sheds, walnut and cottonwood trees.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Agricultural Development Area San Joaquin Delta

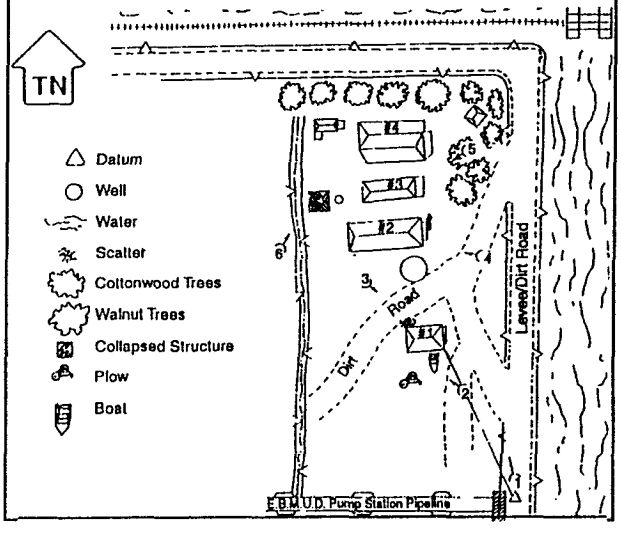
Period of Significance ca. 1907-1940s Property Type labor camp Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Camp 9 was one of several labor camps established on Woodward Island after its reclamation in 1902. At that time the island was owned by Woodward and W. H. Wolfe and Sons, San Francisco produce merchants, who continued to own the land until sold to the Woodward Island Company ca. 1912. Evidently a variety of crops were raised on the island; a 1915 map indicates that it was planted to beans and today raises corn. By 1917 nine labor camps had been established on the island, which encompassed 2,072 acres, and were apparently operated by one or more tenant farmers. According to information in chattel mortgage

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required Information

C—102131

C-102131

records, Hop Goon was leasing land on Woodward Island in 1903 and Yow Fook in 1917; other lands were mortgaged to Anglo-American farmers. By 1937 the W-Z Company had built a warehouse in the vicinity. The extant buildings at the camp appear to date from the 1900s to the 1930s, but are lacking in integrity due to their deteriorated condition. Better examples may be found on other Delta islands, including the labor camps of George Shima on neighboring Bacon Island.

This boarding house at Camp 9 appears to be the oldest building at the camp and may have been constructed in the mid-1900s. As it has an attached kitchen, it probably functioned as a complete boarding house until the adjoining mess hall (Building 3) was constructed in the 1930s, when a bathroom was also added. While an interesting element of the labor camp, it is lacking in integrity and does not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, it is associated with the agricultural development of the San Joaquin Delta. However, it is not associated with any persons significant in our past (Criterion B), not is it likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, the possibility existed that it might be eligible because it possessed distinctive architectural characteristics. It is lacking in integrity, however, due to its deteriorated condition, rendering it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3, Multiple Family Property; HP33, Farm

*B12. References: *Cultural Resources Investigation for the Mokelumne Aqueduct Seismic Upgrade Project, San Joaquin and Contra Costa Counties, California.* Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates, Sacramento by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento, July 1996. Archaeological Site Record for CA-SJO-232H, "Honeycomb Camp." Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center Cultural Resources Facility, Rohnert Park, CA. 1991.

B13. Remarks: All of the buildings have deteriorated greatly since they were originally recorded in 1991 and are in an advanced state of deterioration.

*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, Foothill Resources, Ltd.
P. O. Box 2040, Murphys, CA 95247

*Date of Evaluation: 30 July 1996